

## INTERNATIONAL

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**Sato, MacBride  
awarded Nobel  
Prize for Peace**

**OCT. 8 (Reuters)** — The 1974 Nobel Peace Prize was won by former Japanese Premier Eisaku Sato and Sean MacBride, foreign Minister of the Irish Republic.

Norwegian Parliament's Nobel Committee announced that men shared the prize for their efforts "in areas of central peace work in our time."

It is the second successive year that the committee had decided the prize. Last year it was awarded jointly to U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho for their peace efforts in Vietnam.

The committee said Mr. MacBride, in his efforts for human rights and Mr. Sato, in his work for international conciliation, had each contributed in his own way to building peace.

The prize money—\$60,000 Swedish crowns (about \$105,000), a gold medal and diploma—will be given to the two men at a ceremony at Oslo University on Dec. 10—anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite.

It is the first time either a Japanese or an Irish Republic citizen has been awarded the peace prize.

Mr. Sato, 73, and Mr. MacBride, 70, were among nearly 50 candidates proposed for the 1974 prize, including Don Helder Camara, the controversial Brazilian Archbishop of Olinda and Recife, whose candidacy has been championed by Dutch sympathizers, and Miss Hildegard Zassenhaus of Hamburg, for her work among World War II prisoners in Germany.

According to informed sources, Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet physicist and dissident leader, was also among this year's candidates.

A major argument for awarding the Peace Prize to Mr. Sato was his consistent opposition to Japan's acquiring nuclear arms of its own.

Nonproliferation Pact

Japan signed the nonproliferation treaty while Mr. Sato was Premier and may ratify it later this year.

Mr. Aage Lounias, chairman of the Nobel Committee, read a short statement to reporters, giving the grounds for the committee's decision.

Mr. Sato said Mr. MacBride had been awarded the prize "in honor of his effort of several years' duration in order to defend and protect human rights all over the world."

said his fight against injustice was also a fight "for peace by his strong engagement in several fields," adding that at this stage he also worked for the establishment of a high level of human rights under the United Nations.

Mr. Sato, the committee's statement said he was "the foremost for a policy of reconciliation . . . stabilizing peace in this area."

Mr. Sato served for four consecutive terms as

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

**Infani Again Bars Role  
of Communists in Coalition**

**OCT. 8 (UPI)** — Amintore Fanfani, leader of Italy's Christian Democratic and an unwilling front in the new premier's coalition, today repeated his to allow the Communists role in the next coalition.

"The problems of today are difficult problems," Mr. Fanfani said after meeting with it Giovanni Leone. "Adequate solutions for them will only from a joint effort clear goal, without failing the future on other ways d without hope of the forces extraneous to the 3."

Giorgio Berlinguer, secretary of the Italian Communist Party, today blamed Italy's problems on the Christian Democrats and urged them to outline a government program.

Leone began his second round of consultations on the government crisis by meeting with Mr. Berlinguer, leader nation's second largest and its major opposition

Leone then met Mr. Fanfani, a former prime minister, who was reluctant to be on the job again because he was the President's choice.

Hour-Long Meeting

The hour-long meeting, Mr. Berlinguer said, "The difficulties and financial problems country derive first of all the conduct of the Christian Democratic

seems time the Christian

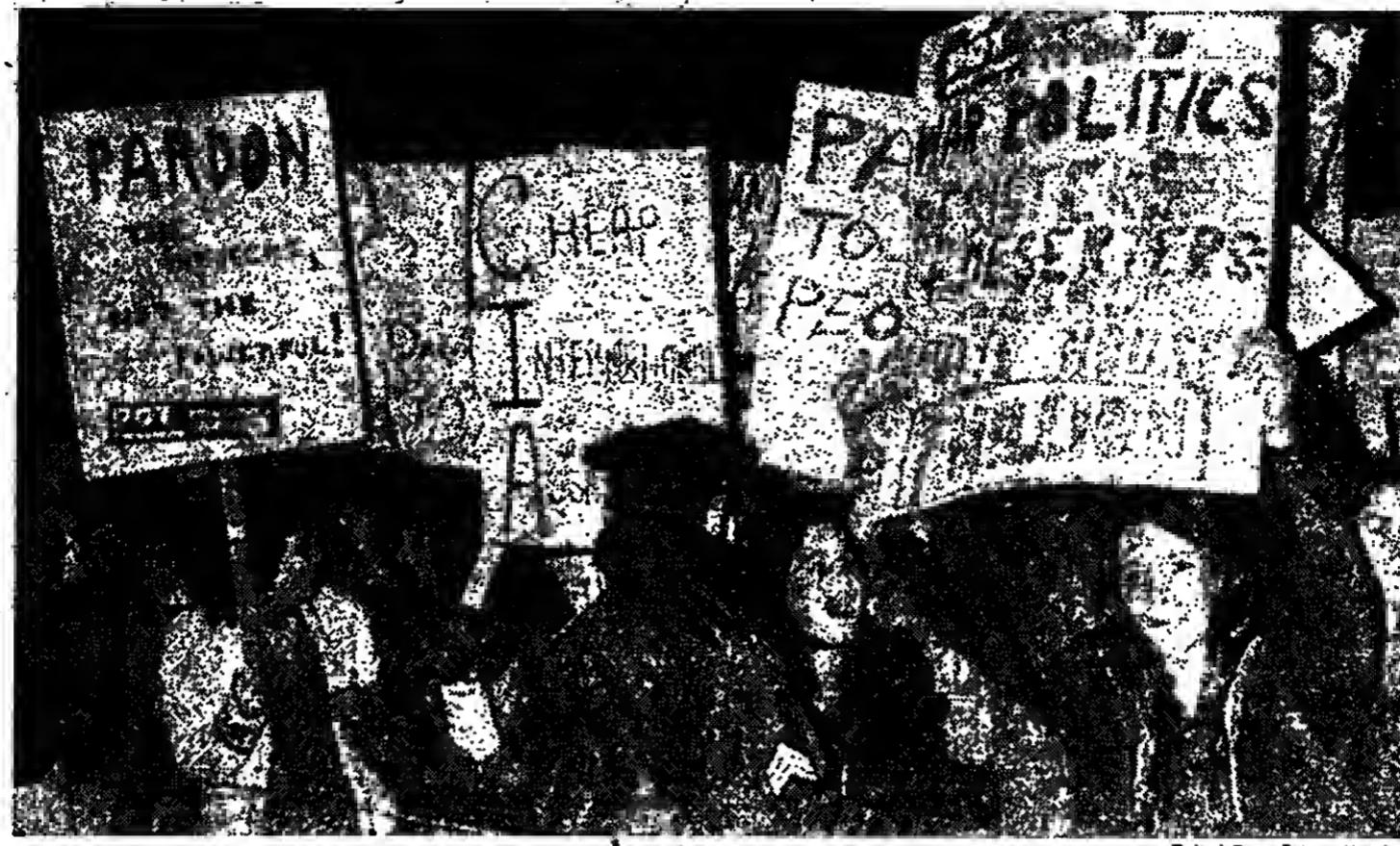
rate should indicate with

and not with the usual

phrase—a precise and concrete program of government putting aside its interests and not being

itself behind allies

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



United Press International  
Policemen held back protesters as President Ford arrived at a testimonial dinner Monday night in Burlington, Vt.



Sean MacBride  
UPI



Eisaku Sato  
UPI

**Ford, in Vermont, Is Greeted by Noisy Protest of Pardon**

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 8 (UPI) — President Ford, making his first political appearance outside the Washington area, was greeted on the University of Vermont campus last night by the biggest and noisiest demonstration he has seen protesting his pardon of Richard Nixon.

The protesters broke through police ranks as Mr. Ford's motorcade pulled to a halt outside the building and they tried vainly to crowd around him. They chanted

shouted epithets and waved placards reading, "Pardon the innocent, not the powerful."

Mr. Ford entered the gymnasium quickly through a back door, but many members of his party were caught in the crush of demonstrators.

The President, in his speech, noted that national polls indicate growing numbers of independent

voters and a steady shrinkage of those calling themselves Republicans and Democrats. He said:

"I am concerned about this—not for the sake of our party alone, but for the country. For I am convinced that the future of America is directly tied to the politics of America. And the politics of America is bound to the two-party system."

**Threatens to Veto Bill****Ford Attacks Ban on Turkish Aid**

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (UPI) — President Ford urged Congress today to kill a "misguided and extremely harmful" cutoff of the House of military aid to Turkey and threatened to veto a spending bill containing the ban if this were not done.

The House last night restored a suspension of military assistance to Turkey until the President can reach agreement on removing Turkish troops from Cyprus.

Reacting quickly, Mr. Ford appealed to the House in a statement to "reconsider the ban set and working with the Senate, pass a bill that will best serve the interests of peace."

White House spokesman Ronald Nease said the President would veto the bill, which allows continued federal spending for foreign aid, if the embargo on arms to Turkey is not removed.

The State Department, meanwhile, said Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had cancelled plans to visit Turkey at this time

because of the uncertainty of the aid issue.

There is strong congressional feeling that Turkey violated U.S. law by using American arms and equipment in its invasion of Cyprus in July. The law provides that such U.S. military aid is to be used only for self-defense.

The language adopted by voice vote last night was similar to that approved two weeks ago in the House by a 307-90 vote. On Oct. 1, the Senate voted by a 3-1 margin for even stronger legislation requiring an absolute and immediate halt to U.S. military aid to Turkey.

However, the Senate-House conferees, at the urging of Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger, replaced the tough language with a softer version that would end the cutoff when the President can certify that Turkey is "making good-faith efforts" to reach a negotiated settlement over Cyprus.

But last night's House voice vote restored the stringent provision, sponsored by Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y.

That resolution, the President said today, rather than "encouraging the parties involved to return to the negotiating table, if passed by the Senate, will mean the indefinite postponement of meaningful negotiations."

It will impair our relationships with our Turkish friends and weaken us in the crucial eastern Mediterranean."

Mr. Ford said that, most of all, a cutoff of arms to Turkey would help Greece or the Greek Cypriot people, who, he said, "have the most to gain from a compromise settlement [and] the most to lose from continued deadlock."

As far as he could ascertain, Sen. Mansfield said, the gifts have "all been legitimate."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

**Rockefellers' Campaign Gifts Put at \$100,000 to Legislators**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP) — Nelson Rockefeller and his family have given more than \$100,000 in recent years to the campaigns of Senate and House members eligible to vote on his nomination to be vice-president.

The former New York governor also has made personal gifts of \$50,000 or more to several public figures, including his former foreign policy adviser, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

A spokesman for William Roman, chairman of the Port Authority of New York, confirmed today that Mr. Rockefeller gave Mr. Roman \$50,000.

Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana said today that publication of reports of Mr. Rockefeller's gifts to aides and public officials "could well reopen Senate hearings" on the vice-presidential nomination.

According to federal campaign records, the recipients now in Congress of the largest Rocke-

feralds' campaign gifts are bound to raise questions.

However, Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, a member of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, which held hearings on the nomination last month, indicated he saw no reason for a resumption of the hearings.

"I see nothing that has impaired the integrity of Mr. Rockefeller in any way," Sen. Scott said.

Mr. Rockefeller, 66, still faces hearings on his nomination before the House Judiciary Committee. The former governor, nominated by President Ford on Aug. 20 under provisions of the 25th Amendment, must win majorities in the full Senate and House for confirmation.

According to federal campaign records, the recipients now in Congress of the largest Rocke-

feralds' campaign gifts are bound to raise questions.

Thus, Congress could make the same point in the export-import bill that it seeks to make in the trade legislation—that full economic cooperation is dependent on free emigration.

The Export-Import Bank already has \$65 million worth of outstanding loans to the Soviet Union. The compromise bill sets a \$300-million limit on new credit, but the ceiling could be raised if the President deems it to be in the national interest and so informs Congress.

The trade bill has been snarled in the Senate since January, primarily because of an amendment that prohibits the extension of U.S. trade concessions—mainly lower tariffs—to the Soviet Union until emigration bars are dropped.

It is generally conceded that the trade bill cannot pass until some type of assurance of free emigration is worked out. No final action on the trade bill is expected until November or December, but congressional

The bill approved by conferees requires the President to make a determination that it is in the national interest and report to Congress within 30 days before any loan of \$50 million or more—but not a loan guarantee—for a Communist nation is approved.

The conferees stripped from the bill a Senate-approved provision

requiring congressional approval before the bank makes any loan for energy development in a Communist country.

**Ford Proposes Broad Program To Aid Economy**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP) — Warning that inflation can "destroy our country, our homes, our liberties," President Ford today proposed a broad-ranging anti-inflation package that would combine selected tax cuts with selected tax increases, special help for the unemployed and new moves to conserve energy.

In a nationally broadcast address before a joint session of Congress, Mr. Ford made recommendations that varied little from what had been expected. As was widely reported in advance, Mr. Ford asked Congress to impose a temporary, one-year tax surcharge of 5 per cent on corporations and taxpayers with adjusted gross incomes of \$15,000 for families or \$7,500 for single persons.

The President also sought a liberalized, across-the-board investment tax credit of 10 per cent to encourage expansion of factories and businesses.

To help the jobless, Mr. Ford proposed the creation of a new Community Improvement Corps to provide public service jobs when unemployment exceeds 6 per cent nationally. The current rate is 5.8 per cent and is expected to increase.

**Adjustable Level**

Under the Ford plan, the one-year job program also would automatically go into effect in local labor markets with unemployment exceeding 8.5 per cent even if the national average remained below 6 per cent.

The President, in addition, recommended an extra 13 weeks of unemployment insurance benefits for those who have used up their credits and 26 weeks of benefits for those not now covered by a regular unemployment insurance program. These would be financed from Treasury revenues and not from taxes on employers.

Mr. Ford also specified that to be eligible for a public service job, an individual would first have to exhaust all unemployment benefit.

**Surplus Expectations**

Treasury Secretary William Simon told newsmen the one-year surtax was expected to raise \$4.7 billion—\$2.8 billion from individuals and \$1.9 billion from corporations.

Mr. Simon said the liberalized investment tax credit would bring corporations \$2.7 billion a year in benefits so the impact of the surtax on them would be more than offset by what would amount to companion tax cuts.

The President produced no new plan to lower taxes for the poor but instead endorsed a tax revision bill now in the House Ways and Means Committee that he said would give the poor \$1.6 billion of tax relief.

In the energy area, Mr. Ford fixed a goal of reducing imports of foreign oil by one million barrels a day by the end of 1975. This would be accomplished by increasing domestic energy production and by conserving oil.

To develop "a single national energy policy and program," he created a National Energy Board

headed by Secretary of Interior Rogers Morton.

One of the President's major proposals would set a 1980 target for "eliminating off-fired plants from the nation's base-loaded electrical capacity" by converting to coal and uranium. A fact sheet said the conversion would be accomplished voluntarily or the President would seek legislation to make it happen.

While rejecting proposals that he ration gasoline or increase the tax on gas, he said:

"I will meet with top management of the automobile industry to assure—either by agreement or by law—a firm program aimed at achieving a 40 per cent increase in gasoline mileage within a four-year development deadline."

Urging that every citizen join (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

**Butz Denies Grain Sale Ban To Russia, China, Oil Nations**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP) — Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz denied testimony by a grain exporter today that the United States has placed an embargo on grain shipments to the Soviet Union, China and oil-producing and exporting nations.

At the White House, a spokesman said there was such an embargo.

The testimony was given to the Senate Permanent Investigations

• U.S.-Soviet farm data accord breaks down: Page 2.

Subcommittee by Edward Cook, chief executive officer of Cook Industries of Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. Cook said he was told at a White House meeting last Saturday that there was a ban on U.S. grain exports to the countries.

White House Deputy Press Secretary John Eshkenazi told newsmen that Mr. Cook "was asked to hold in abeyance" an offer to sell 400,000 tons of wheat to Iran, a major oil producer, until prior approval for such major shipments could be granted.

But Mr. Eshkenazi said, "We are not using it [grain shipments] as an economic weapon."

Mr. Butz testified that grain sales to all nations were stopped, but only for the weekend, to allow a new daily monitoring system on grain exports to be put in place.

Mr. Butz said that the Soviet Union was trying to buy up to six million tons of U.S. grains when President Ford acted to stop the purchases last Saturday.

The Agriculture Department will issue updated estimates on the U.S. harvest on Thursday.

The report will be based on field conditions as of Oct. 1 and

**European Bank Wins Take-Over Bid for Franklin**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (UPI) — European-American Bank & Trust Co., a New York-based consortium bank owned by six leading European banks, today took over Franklin National Bank.

Franklin, which fell on hard times after reporting a \$40-million loss on foreign exchange trading earlier this year, was declared insolvent by U.S. banking authorities this afternoon. Bids from several major banks were immediately called for and European-American was declared the winner. Details Page 11.

## Heath Again Urges Unity Government

Tories Run Behind Labor in U.K. Polls

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—Conservative leader Edward Heath pledged today that if he won Britain's election on Thursday he would invite the other main parties next weekend to discuss cooperation. He promised he would not form a government before then.

Mr. Heath, still lagging behind Labor in the opinion polls, has sharpened the tone of his attack on the governing party, which he now says is seeking to impose a socialist revolution by the back door. But at the same time he stepped up his call for national unity to solve the country's grave economic crisis.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson, who has rejected constant calls for a coalition, again rebuffed Mr. Heath's offer as a phony move intended only to catch voters.

Jeremy Thorpe, at the head of a revived Liberal party, said if he did not win a majority he was willing to take office as a minority government, or to "seek agreement with the other parties on a package of proposals which we could support from the opposition benches."

Mr. Thorpe accused Mr. Heath of failing to clarify his position. "He insists that we have to work together to overcome our crises, but then goes on to say his is the only party with the idea of national unity."

Mr. Heath, said Mr. Thorpe, was behaving like someone who has "invited you to dinner without having prepared any food." He added that the Liberals themselves had earlier this year coined the phrase national unity.

The country edged to within 48 hours of its second election this year, many people—some polls said 20 per cent of the electorate—were thought to be still undecided.

A national opinion poll tonight gave Labor a 14.5 per cent lead over the Conservatives, but Mr. Wilson warned his supporters that "no one must think it is in the bag." The poll, to be published in tomorrow's editions of the pro-Conservative Daily Mail newspaper said 45.5 per cent of the 1973 voters questioned intended to vote Labor, 31 per cent Conservative and 19.5 Liberal.

## Sato and MacBride Awarded The Nobel Prize for Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

Premier until forced to resign in 1972 after Japan's special relationship with the United States soured over economic problems and President Richard Nixon went to Peking without informing Japan well in advance.

When he came to power, Mr. Sato had pledged to make Japan's voice heard in international affairs. "I think that unarmed nations and non-nuclear na-

tions, such as Japan, should express a more positive voice for the maintenance of peace," he said.

His first problem as Premier was quelling riots which broke out after he said that, although Japan would not allow the introduction of nuclear weapons into the country, U.S. nuclear-powered submarines could visit Japanese ports.

Since his resignation he has slipped into the relative obscurity of an ordinary parliamentary backbencher.

At the UN today, Mr. MacBride said he did not even know he was in the running.

"It came as a bombshell," he said.

Mr. MacBride joined the UN this year as Commissioner for Namibia (South-West Africa). Previously he was chairman of Amnesty International.

Mr. MacBride became chief of staff of the Irish Republican Army in 1928, but with other militant republicans of that time he gradually accepted constitutional means of struggle for the republican ideal.

His father, John MacBride, was executed by the British in 1916 for taking part in the Irish rebellion of that year, and his mother, Maud Gonne MacBride, was also active in the Irish struggle and was imprisoned by the British in Holloway Jail in London.

He grew up in Paris, and when he came to Ireland as a youth in 1919, he took part in the Irish freedom struggle and later in the Irish civil war.

In 1967 he became secretary-general of the International Commission of Jurists in Geneva.

### Kurd Mountain Taken, Iraq Says

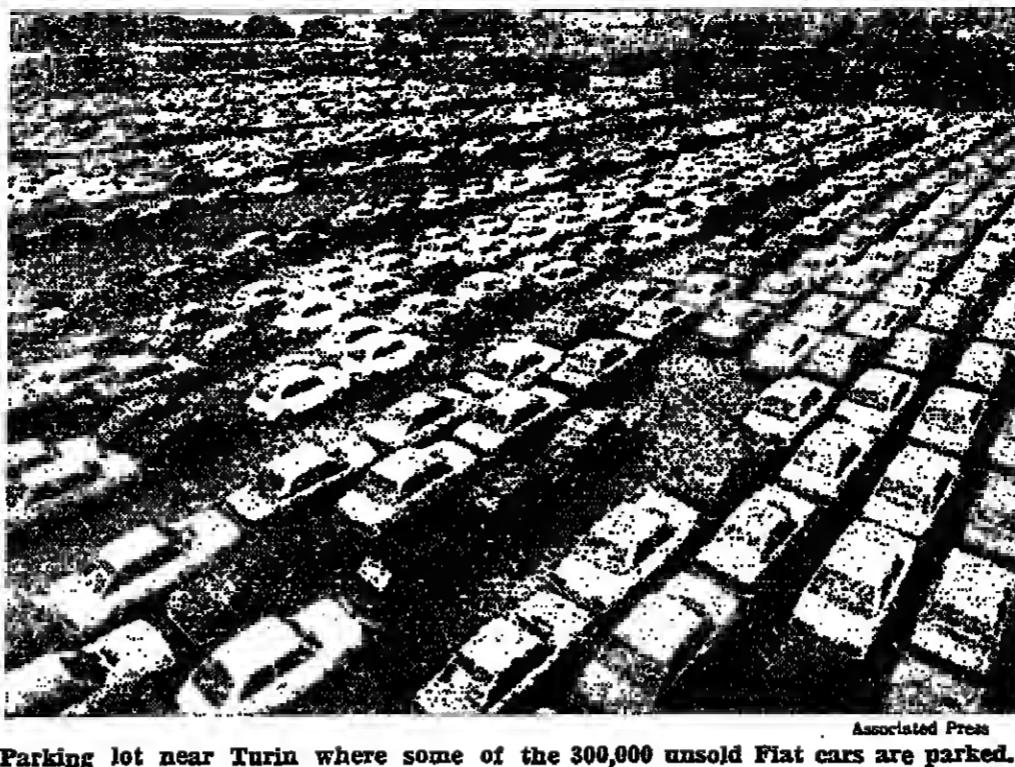
BEIRUT, Oct. 8 (UPI).—An Iraqi minister said in an interview published today that Iraqi government troops have captured the Kurdish-occupied mountain of Zawza near the Iranian border.

Minister of State Ubaidullah Barzani—son of Kurdish insurgent leader Mullah Mustafa Barzani—told the Beirut newspaper Al Moharrar that "Iraqi forces are expected to put an end to this gang within the next few days."

Ubaidullah Barzani, who broke with his father in early 1971, said the Iraqi government was determined to liquidate the rebels.

### Ortoli to Visit Moscow

BRUSSELS, Oct. 8 (UPI).—The chief executive of the European Economic Community, Francois-Xavier Ortoli, will accept an invitation to Moscow to open the first talks between the Common Market and its Communist counterpart, Comecon, EEC officials announced. The visit is expected to take place next month.



Associated Press  
Parking lot near Turin where some of the 300,000 unsold Fiat cars are parked.

### End of Portuguese Leaders' Split Seen

## Costa Gomes, Spinola Lunch Together

LISBON, Oct. 8 (UPI).—President Francisco da Costa Gomes and ex-President Antonio de Spinoza appear to have healed a split caused by Gen. Spinoza's resignation from office last week, diplomatic sources said today.

Gen. Costa Gomes and his predecessor, Gen. Spinoza, lunched publicly yesterday at the Ambassador Hotel restaurant "In a spirit of obvious friendship" a hotel spokesman said.

It was the first time Gen. Costa Gomes and Gen. Spinoza had appeared together since Gen. Spinoza resigned after an alleged attempt by rightist elements to overthrow the government.

The meeting was "informal, a lunch by two old friends," a spokesman for Gen. Costa Gomes' office said. He would not say what was discussed or whether anyone else joined them.

**Riot Seems Ended**

Diplomatic sources said the public meeting between the two men apparently showed they had healed the political rift between them created by the political upheaval.

The two soldiers, who began their military careers as cadets together about 40 years ago, remained close friends and lunch-

ed regularly together before Gen. Spinoza's appointment as President after the April 25 military coup.

For the last week, Gen. Spinoza has kept to himself and refused to speak with newsmen.

The government has started a nationwide appeal for economic savings to cure Portugal's eco-

nomic ills, which include a 30-per-cent-a-year inflation rate.

Frequent radio messages urge listeners "Economize. Don't spend your money unnecessarily" and "Think twice before spending."

Bright posters have appeared on walls in the capital saying, "Pay your taxes. Support the government."

**Rockefellers' Campaign Gifts Put at \$100,000 to Legislators**

(Continued from Page 1)

faller campaign contributions were Sen. Jacob Javits and Rep. Peter Peyster, both New York Republicans.

**1968 Campaign**

Sen. Javits received at least \$22,750 from the Rockefellers for his 1968 Senate campaign and the early stages of his present race for re-election. The family has given Rep. Peyster at least \$35,500 in his three congressional races, beginning in 1970.

At least 20 other incumbent senators and representatives received between \$500 and \$20,000 in campaign donations earlier this year, before Mr. Rockefeller's nomination was announced.

The 22 recipients were identified in a spot check of campaign records since 1968. Because campaign laws did not require full disclosure before 1972, and because comprehensive lists have not yet been compiled for this year, there may be some recipients who did not show up in the check.

Mr. Rockefeller has given campaign funds to Sen. Javits, Rep. Peyster and five other Republican incumbents: Sen. Charles McC. Mathias of Maryland, Sen. Milton Young of North Dakota, Sen. Peter Dominick of Colorado, Rep. Jack Kemp of New York and Rep. William Cohen of Maine.

The largest single contribution was \$8,500 to Sen. Javits in 1968. A spokesman for Sen. Javits said the senator sees no conflict in his receipt of campaign funds and the upcoming confirmation vote.

Rep. Peyster has received \$12,000 from Nelson Rockefeller and \$33,500 from other family members. His district includes Pocantico Hills, the site of the huge Rockefeller family estate in New York State.

The recipient of the Rockefellers' largest campaign donation is no longer in Congress. Charles Goodall, named to the Senate by Mr. Rockefeller and then defeated for election in 1970, reported getting \$63,000 in Rockefellers' funds for his campaign, including \$20,000 from Nelson Rockefeller.

The spokesman for Mr. Ronan said that Mr. Rockefeller made the \$50,000 gift when Mr. Ronan resigned last spring as chairman of the Metropolitan Transportation Authority, a \$70,000-a-year state post, to take the unpaid port authority job. Mr. Rockefeller's press secretary, Hugh Morrow, said taxes were paid on the gift, which he characterized as coming from a "generous person loyal to his friends."

In addition to the \$50,000 to

Mr. Caramanlis and Mr. Mavros will be challenged by the left-leaning Panhellenic Socialist Movement of Andreas Papandreou and the extreme leftist front, composed of the two branches of the newly legalized Greek Communist party and the United Democratic Left.

A fifth party likely to draw considerable support is the royalist National Democratic Union, led by former cabinet minister Petros Garoufalidis, political observers said.

Mr. Garoufalidis plus his hopes for support on disgruntled junta followers in the provinces and the army, the observers said.

## Silva Mind Control in Paris

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Information: phone Paris 734-56-59, only between 5-7 p.m. Or write:

49 Rue Pierre-Charron, 75008 Paris.

### After Bid to Buy Grain

## U.S.-Soviet Accord to Swap Farm Data Seems a Failure

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Oct. 8 (UPI).—The Soviet attempt to purchase 3.4 million tons of American corn and wheat represents a breakdown in an agreement between former President Richard Nixon and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in June, 1973, for exchange of agricultural information.

It is also causing some doubts here about the degree of optimism previously expressed by Moscow—and foreign experts—about this year's Soviet farm crop.

Under the Nixon-Brezhnev agreement and a follow-up accord signed last November, the Russians promised to give Washington advanced and detailed information on current harvest prospects to help the U.S. Agriculture Department monitor world supply and demand and thus anticipate any big purchases.

**Token Improvement**

Although several American agriculture working groups have come to Russia and have been allowed to tour farming areas, one is here now—American officials report only a token improvement in the flow of agricultural information which the Russians provide the United States.

It is the lack of such basic and vital information that caused the Agriculture Department to be caught so much by surprise in 1972 and again this year.

American officials had expected that the Soviet Union might buy up to a million tons of corn and a modest amount of wheat, say 200,000 tons. But the Soviet purchase of 2.4 million tons of corn and a million tons of wheat, though still modest compared to the huge 1972 grain deal, came as a jolt.

The trouble is that the Russians still operate on the same old basis," commented a Western specialist on Soviet trade. "They operate in a secretive way."

Another reason that Washington was caught unprepared was that the Americans had accepted the optimistic Soviet forecasts about this year's grain crop. The Agriculture Department put out its own figures estimating a harvest of from 200 to 205 million tons of grain, down a bit from the record level reported last year but well above any other Soviet harvest.

Now, American and other Western grain specialists are searching for some explanation why the Russians unexpectedly went into the market so heavily. Some are beginning to reassess their own estimates of the likely Soviet harvest.

Mr. Rusher attributed his information to "a source close to the investigation of Rockefeller by Congress."

**Caramanlis Quits for Vote**

(Continued from Page 1)  
racy to Greece," Mr. Lambrias said.

Three ministers and three deputy ministers who do not intend to run for parliament will retain their portfolios in the new interim Cabinet, to be sworn in tomorrow at noon, Mr. Lambrias of Main.

The Center Union party of Mr. Mavros yesterday joined with John Pesmasoglou's New Political Forces party in a coalition under Mr. Mavros's leadership, to be called Center Union-New Forces.

**Coalition Soon**

Promised Caramanlis will lead a new broad-based New Democracy party. Political observers believe that these groups may form a coalition government in the 300-member parliament, as neither is expected to win an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Caramanlis and Mr. Mavros will be challenged by the left-leaning Panhellenic Socialist Movement of Andreas Papandreou and the extreme leftist front, composed of the two branches of the newly legalized Greek Communist party and the United Democratic Left.

A fifth party likely to draw considerable support is the royalist National Democratic Union, led by former cabinet minister Petros Garoufalidis, political observers said.

Mr. Garoufalidis plus his hopes for support on disgruntled junta followers in the provinces and the army, the observers said.

The expansion of livestock

is the Soviet success has been considerable in this area. By official statistics, cattle were up 3 per cent, hogs up 5 per cent, sheep and goats up 4 per cent and poultry up 8 per cent over the year before. Meat and poultry production was up 10 per cent.

The President, who also ended negotiations pending in the EC, reduced federal taxes on grain.

The President, who had flooded with recommendations that the Federal Reserve ease its tight money policies, Congress had been persuaded by board chairman Arthur Burns that the supply and credit will be sufficiently to meet the needs of our economy and that, event, will a credit crunch.

Such a move, which Mr. Ford argued would provide compensation with \$100 million a year tax relief, would bring in capital and help strengthen their capital structure, Mr. Ford argued.

The President also ended negotiations pending in the EC, reduced federal taxes on grain.

The President, who had flooded with recommendations that the Federal Reserve ease its tight money policies, Congress had been persuaded by board chairman Arthur Burns that the supply and credit will be sufficiently to meet the needs of our economy and that, event, will a credit crunch.

To help farmers produce and put downward pressure on food prices, Mr. Ford said he would allocate all the fuel it needs to do their work. He would ask Congress for the allocation of fertilizer.

In other areas, he said, effective practices must be used to increase production and contain prices.

Promising to "return to vigorous enforcement of trust laws" with emphasis on price-fixing and bid-rigging, Ford said:

"I ask the Congress for authority to increase maximum penalties for anti-trust violations from \$50,000 to \$1 million corporations and from \$50,000 to \$100,000 for individual violators."

Declaring that "we want the American people to feel safe in their belts if Uncle Sam is willing to fight them," Ford asked Congress to enact legislation that would impose a limit of \$400 billion for the fiscal budget this year.

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## ite Votes to Terminate Holdover Emergencies

By James M. Naughton

INGTON, Oct. 8 (NYT).—Franklin Roosevelt in 1933, by President Harry Truman to mobilize the nation in 1950 for war in Korea, and by President Richard Nixon to deal with the national postal strike in 1970 and an international monetary crisis in 1971.

The bill, supported by President Ford, also would establish procedures under which Congress could terminate a future national emergency by concurrent resolution, without being subject to a presidential veto.

## 470 Laws Involved

The major effect of the measure would be to suspend all but a handful of the 470 laws that, when invoked by a presidential declaration of emergency, give the chief executive virtually unchecked powers.

Each of the last seven presidents, had they chosen to use the broad authority, could have taken control of private industries, censored news media or imposed martial rule on designated "military zones" that could, in theory, have covered the entire United States.

It is developing into a key debate in the administration's Defense Department that an \$8-billion which would represent a per-cent rise in defense spending would be insufficient to impact of inflation on programs. The net result budgetary guidelines being by the White House, Pentagon assessment, a long-term reduction in size of the armed

paration of next year's budget is entering its agenda. The \$93-billion figure, set down by the Management and Budget guideline to the Pentagon for next year's budget described by officials as the Ford administration's strategy to combat inflation. Under circumstances, it was the defense budget probably be \$8 billion or less.

Effect of Inflation  
A \$8-billion figure is what was projecting early that it would spend in fiscal year that begins in 1975. That projection, Pentagon officials point made before military particularly in the pro of new weapons, were by unexpectedly high

initial projection was based assumption of an inflation rate of around 10%. But in recent months, it has found the cost of new weapons were by unexpectedly high

inflation rate of around 15% per

Pentagon estimates that if inflation is \$8 billion of funds to carry out current programs already by Congress. The Department would like to at least some of the lost power through a sub-increase in next year's

94 BILLION Asked

Defense Department, a

officials, has proposed a year's military budget about \$104 billion in operations. This would billion increase over the approved this year by which cut \$4.5 billion Pentagon's request. Not appropriations would be the coming fiscal year, effect of such a large in would be to offset much purchasing power lost inflation.

Office of Management and was reported to be proposed "substantially lower" approvalling of around \$100 including the \$2 billion should be spent next

## N.Y. Jury Says Oil Industry Expected Crisis, Failed to Act

By Fred Ferretti

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (NYT).—A special New York State grand jury investigating the petroleum industry said yesterday that the country's major oil companies had access to each other's inventories and knew in advance that fuel shortages would exist last year, yet did not produce sufficient products for consumers "even though the industry at that time possessed the overall capability" to do so.

The grand jury, which has been sitting since mid-March, reported its findings to Supreme Court Justice Jawn Sandifer yesterday. It did not explicitly charge the oil companies with conspiring to create last winter's fuel shortages.

The findings were released by Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz, who called them "the first confirmation by a grand jury of citizens with no axes to grind of the causes of the oil shortage." He also announced that the life of the panel had been extended to the end of the year.

He said that, in addition, national leaders, including President Ford, Federal Energy Administrator John Sawhill and legislative leaders in both houses of Congress have received copies of the grand jury report.

Competitive Figures

Mr. Lefkowitz said that, at the same time "the oil companies were telling Congress and other investigators that their inventories were confidential and could not be revealed because the figures were competitive, they knew exactly what their competitors' positions were through the Texas Railroad Commission."

The Texas Railroad Commission is an agency of the Texas state government that regulates



SCHOOL BRAWL IN BOSTON—Jean Louis Andre (center) being attacked as he tried to climb a railing to flee a mob that chased him after it stopped his car Monday. His car was stopped as he was going to pick up his daughter at a South Boston school. Several persons were injured and a number arrested in a battle between the mob and policemen who came to the rescue of Mr. Andre.

## 125 U.S. Marshals Requested In Boston Busing Violence

BOSTON, Oct. 8 (UPI).—Mayor Kevin White today called for at least 125 federal marshals to be sent to racially troubled South Boston to help protect school children and implement a court-ordered plan to integrate public schools by busing.

In its final form, the bill specifically repeals seven of the 470 emergency statutes, including a law that permits the jailing of individuals for a year for violating an executive order of the president in an area designated as a "military zone."

The termination of the emergencies would be delayed a year from enactment of the legislation to give the administration and Congress time to devise substitutes for some emergency statutes that are being used routinely by the government. Moreover, the bill would permit six emergency statutes, including an act governing trade with enemies of the United States, to remain in force.

Attached to the motion was a five-page letter to Judge Garrity from Mayor White detailing the racial violence in South Boston

and explaining why federal assistance was needed.

Earlier, black children were kept out of South Boston schools by city officials and police.

The action followed the worst day of violence since the court-ordered busing began on Sept. 12.

Thirty-three persons were arrested yesterday in two outbreaks of violence and a mob of whites, some carrying sticks, chased and beat a black man whose car was stuck in traffic at a South Boston intersection.

Police were stationed at areas where black children usually are picked up for busing. The children were not taken to schools in South Boston today, but to other sites for discussions and some classes.

About 200 blacks arrived for classes at Hyde Park High School, and after being addressed by black community leaders, also left to attend alternate school classes and discussions of integration problems.

Thomas Atkins, the president of the Boston branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, also was expected to seek an appearance before Judge Garrity.

The grand jury recommended that the Texas Railroad Commission should cease its practice of publishing detailed statistical information on a company-by-company basis, in order to avoid possible misuse of this confidential information."

The attorney general said that the panel recommended five other courses of legislative and administrative action, with which he said he concurred.

## Increased Regulation

The jurors said that the petroleum industry should be subjected to increased federal, state and municipal regulation. Mr. Lefkowitz said they were "private utilities" and should be subject to the regulations affecting public utilities.

The panel said the industry should be audited on a permanent basis by the federal government and Mr. Lefkowitz said the audits should include "drop-ins" on-the-spot checks of inventories to see if they're telling the truth."

The grand jury said that the government should participate in price and import discussions between the oil companies and the oil-producing countries; that gasoline dealers should be protected by law from having leases terminated indiscriminately, and that supplies of crude oil must be assured both to independent marketers and others in the industry."

The grand jury has returned three criminal indictments against oil companies, charging them with violations of the state's anti-trust laws.

## Tax Exemption On U.S. Savings

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (UPI).—The House Ways and Means Committee voted today to exempt from taxation the first \$500 of savings-account interest.

The action was strongly opposed by the Treasury Department.

The bill, approved 15 to 6, is designed to aid the housing industry by attracting funds to the institutions that make mortgage loans. It would affect interest on savings and loan banks, commercial banks, credit unions and mutual savings banks.

The exemption would apply to the first \$500 of interest on an individual tax return and the first \$1,000 of a joint return.

## Soviet Envoy

## Leaves Arms Talk

A, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—U.S. arms negotiators from the Soviet Union and the Soviet Union for 90 minutes here a further round of talks during the two superpowers.

Two delegations, led by Ambassador-at-Large Alexis and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Semenov, the U.S. diplomatic mission will meet again on the Soviet mission, sources said.

## At Smithsonian Seminar

### NASA Warned on Role in Uncertain World

By Walter Sullivan

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 8 (NYT).—A diverse group of specialists—economists, astronauts, "moderators" of the future, directors of international agencies and others—met here last week to speculate on how a space program might fit into the final years of this century.

The meeting was organized by the Smithsonian Institution on behalf of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, which has undertaken a yearlong study of its potential roles in a world of rapid change and an uncertain economic future.

The fact that the seminar was held shows NASA's own uncertainty about its future in a period when sections of the federal budget may be cut drastically.

The NASA study group clearly hoped to be told that the world will desperately need the agency to seek out new mineral resources, assist food production, monitor threats to the global environment and serve the creative drive of mankind by exploring the reaches of the solar system.

There was some of all that, but there were also statements disturbing to both the space agency representatives and their guests. The participants were repeatedly reminded of the grim prospects as the likelihood of widespread starvation, the seemingly irresistible spread of nuclear technology to regions beyond control of the great powers, the consequent threat of nuclear blackmail and the prolonged disruption of technological economies by high oil prices.

The prognoses were not all gloomy, but they foreshadowed

basic changes in this country and elsewhere.

To encourage a free exchange of ideas, the sessions were off the record; however, after editing, the proceedings will be published by the Smithsonian. Participants were urged to focus chiefly on the probable state of the world in the year 2000, leaving the coming NASA study to assess the agency's possible roles.

The sessions were held at Hammonasset Farm, the estate of Hugh Auchincloss, which served as a summer White House for President John Kennedy. Mrs. Auchincloss is the mother of the late president's widow, Jacqueline Onassis.

One of the disturbing trends cited by several participants was the intensification of nationalism, particularly in response to economic stresses. Thus, it was noted, Norway has announced that it will reserve its rich finds of offshore oil primarily for its own needs.

Likewise, the group was told that the United States has embargoed fertilizer exports even though as much fertilizer is said to be spread on American lawns, cemeteries and golf courses as is used to avert famine in India. It was proposed that because of this embargo, more people will die in the next year than were killed by the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Despite intensified nationalism, said a well-known sociologist, striking worldwide cultural affinities have developed for each age group. In this respect, Japanese, American and even Russian youths have more in common with one another than with their parents, and a new

one-paragraph statement.

Manila Plans Ties With Peking First  
MANILA, Oct. 8 (UPI).—The Philippines, in an apparent reversal of a previous plan to establish diplomatic relations simultaneously with China and the Soviet Union, announced today that it would normalize ties with Peking first.

"As of now, steps being taken toward normalization of relations with Socialist and Communist countries pertain only to the People's Republic of China," President Ferdinand Marcos said in a one-paragraph statement.

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## Nixon Costs Seen Higher By Senator

Aides' Annual Wages Put at \$341,800

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (UPI) — Sen. Joseph Montoya said yesterday that there may be as many as 64 government employees detailed to the Nixon San Clemente, Calif., complex, with salaries running at a rate of about \$341,800 a year.

Aides to Sen. Montoya, D-N.M., said the figures, about double the highest previous estimates, were developed on the basis of new information obtained from the White House. Earlier estimates had put the employee at about two dozen, with salaries totaling up to \$450,000 on an annual basis.

The White House has told Sen. Montoya that at least some of the 64 employees and \$341,800 not for former President

Richard Nixon, but for related installations, and therefore should not be considered part of the costs for the Nixon transition.

But the explanation apparently has not convinced the senator who was a member of the Watergate committee.

Sen. Montoya heads a Senate Appropriations subcommittee which recommended deep cuts in Nixon transition funds.

The new estimates, released by Sen. Montoya yesterday, are likely to give fuel to senators favoring cuts when the funding bill for the Nixon transition reaches the Senate floor. It has passed the House.

### Six-Month Transition

Sen. Montoya's new figures represent his estimate of how many persons, while remaining on the payrolls of government agencies, have been assigned by President Ford to work for Mr. Nixon during the six-month transition from the presidency to private life.

Sen. Montoya emphasized that the \$341,800 is in addition to \$622,000 a year in Secret Service protection costs for Mr. Nixon at the San Clemente complex, and another \$500,000, on an annual basis, for Secret Service and other costs at Mr. Nixon's Key Biscayne, Fla., estate.

The House and the Senate Appropriations Committees both have voted to put a limit of \$220,000 on the payments to federal employees detailed to Mr. Nixon during the transition period. In addition, they have voted to pay Mr. Nixon \$100,000 for other transition costs which he may incur during that period and \$100,000 through June 30, 1975, under a separate law providing pensions and staff assistance to former presidents.

### Tapes Negotiations

Meanwhile, a White House spokesman said yesterday that negotiations are still going on with Mr. Nixon over the disposition of the former president's tapes and papers.

White House Press Secretary Ronald Nessen said talks were resumed last week after Special Watergate Prosecutor Leon Jaworski raised some questions over the agreement which gave Mr. Nixon custody of the material, but would have assured government access to the tapes for up to five years, after which Mr. Nixon could destroy them.

## Senate Approves Limit to Term Of FBI Director

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP) — The Senate passed a bill yesterday to limit the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to a single 10-year term. The vote was 70 to 0.

The measure is intended both to protect the FBI director from undue pressures from his superiors and to prevent him from becoming too independent or autocratic.

Under present law, there is no limit on how long the director may serve. The late J. Edgar Hoover served from 1924 until his death in 1972.

The bill, passed by the Senate and sent to the House, would apply to Clarence Kelley, the acting director. However, he will reach the mandatory retirement age of 70 in 1981 before the end of a 10-year term.

Under legislation passed in 1968, the director is appointed by the president subject to confirmation by the Senate.

## U.S. Viet Return Held Possible

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP) — Deputy Secretary of Defense William Clements said today a return of U.S. air and naval forces to South Vietnam "would have to be considered" if North Vietnam launched a major offensive.

Mr. Clements, who has just returned from a visit to South Vietnam, said at a news conference the situation is being evaluated in the light of a congressionally ordered slash in U.S. aid and what he called an "enormous" North Vietnamese supply buildup in the South.

He ruled out the redeployment of U.S. ground forces and agreed that Congress would have to approve any renewed military involvement in South Vietnam. "If the level of hostilities remains about the same and there is no major offensive by the North," he said, "President Thieu and his military people are confident they can get by."

### Connecticut Oil Spill

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 8 (AP) — About 100,000 gallons of crude oil escaped into New Haven Harbor from a Panamanian tank barge Sunday and spread into Long Island Sound and onto nearby beaches, the Coast Guard said.



BYE-BYE, BIRDS—Swallows, flown in from Switzerland where a cold snap lack of food stopped their normal migration, being released near Nice, France. Thousands of other swallows from Switzerland and eastern France have been taken by train and plane to release points in Italy, Spain and North Africa.

### Calls Extradition Demand Arranged to Fail

## Costa Rica Chief Doubts U.S. Bid for Vesco

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (WP) — Costa Rican President Daniel Oduber has charged that the U.S. government's attempt to bring back fugitive Robert Vesco for trial with two former Nixon cabinet members was arranged "in such a way that it seemed aimed at the extradition failing, just as it did."

The charge is in a letter which Mr. Oduber, while president-elect, sent to Mr. Vesco May 6. Mr.

Oduber assumed the office of president May 6. Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., disclosed it yesterday at a hearing of his Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee on efforts by Mr. Vesco to acquire some 2,000 Ingram M-10 machine guns and on the financier's reported interest in funding a factory in Costa Rica to produce up to 500 of these or other weapons a month.

After subcommittee investigators learned of the existence of the letter, the Costa Rican Embassy here authenticated it and provided a copy.

Mr. Oduber wrote the letter a

week after a jury in New York City acquitted former Attorney General John Mitchell and former Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans on all nine counts of criminal conspiracy, obstruction of justice, and lying to a grand jury in connection with a secret \$200,000 cash contribution which Mr. Vesco had made to President Nixon's re-election campaign in 1972.

Different Outcome

Chief prosecutor John Wing, telling reporters after the acquittal April 28 that the verdict had stunned him, said, "If we could have gotten Vesco back it would have been different."

The prosecution had asked

Costa Rica to extradite Mr. Vesco for trial for obstruction of justice. But the Legislative Assembly controlled by then-president Jose Figueres, whose business interests have received more than \$5 million from Vesco-associated sources, enacted March 21 a new extradition law that seemed tailored to Mr. Vesco's legal needs.

For several months, however,

the Jackson subcommittee has been troubled about whether Mr. Vesco might have committed an offense—involving narcotics—for which he could have been extradited despite the new law, under a century-old U.S.-Costa Rican treaty.

This possibility arose almost a

year ago when an undercover government narcotics worker, Frank Peroff, provided the subcommittee and the office of the U.S. attorney in New York with tape recordings of his conversations with a since-imprisoned mastermind of a heroin smuggling scheme, Conrad Bouchard, of Montreal.

In taped conversations July 3

and July 8, 1972, Bouchard told

Mr. Peroff that Mr. Vesco or an associate in Costa Rica, Norman

LeBlanc, would provide \$250,000 to buy 100 kilograms of heroin in Europe for eventual smuggling into the United States, where the drug would have a multimillion-dollar street value.

Unproven Involvement

That Bouchard said such things is unquestioned, but Mr. Vesco and Mr. LeBlanc deny that what he said was true. Their involvement has been neither proved nor disproved by the subcommittee despite a lengthy investigation.

Yesterday, Sen. Jackson said that the testimony included a disclosure that an attempt in December, 1973, to extradite Mr. Vesco from the Bahamas—on a \$50,000-fraud charge involving his International Controls Corp.—also had failed.

The Bahamian lawyer retained by the government to try to extradite Mr. Vesco was Cecili Wallace-Whitfield, who "had previously

our ties to Vesco and associates," Sen. Jackson directed his staff to his extradition efforts.

President Oduber, in turn, told that with the Figueres era he would remove any official who might become a partisan financier and would "not leave the country."

Mr. Oduber also said giving Mr. Vesco \$200,000 to liquidate his investments "mysterious activities" to direct the funds into tourism.

Mr. Oduber also said would be no more special and immigration train apparent reference to the porting of 14 automotives to Costa Rica aboard a ship by Los Angeles steamer Thomas Richardson, an offshoot of Mr. Vesco.

Endorses Vietnam Doves

## Sen. Jackson Buries Hatch With Democratic Liberals

By Robert Shogan

WALTHAM, Mass.—"A lot of people didn't think this could happen in America," Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., said with a grin.

What was happening here in this Boston suburb, was that Sen. Jackson and Rep. Robert Drinan, a Democrat, once adversaries over the Vietnam war, amiably shared a platform before an audience of local party leaders and workers.

Sen. Jackson, the former hawk, strongly urged the re-election of Father Drinan, a Jesuit priest, who was a militant dove. He heaped praise on the visiting senator.

Two weeks ago Sen. Jackson visited Long Island to back the candidacy of another old opponent, Allard Lowenstein, who is seeking the House seat in New York's 5th Congressional District.

But the spotlight also potential hazards. Sen. Drinan, who crumbled under the pressure of being front-runner in 1972, was earlier, the candidate of Michigan's Republica George Romney for his nomination also collapsed.

"He's no Romney," Mr. Drinan said. "Jackson's been here for 30 years. You won't feel that 'deep down' swallow."

## Japan Asks U About Report A-Armed Ship

TOKYO, Oct. 8 (UPI)

Protests over alleged Japanese ports by nuclear American warships buffet Prime Minister Tanaka's government and clouded hopes for a month.

The government asked the United States for an explanation of remarks by a retired admiral implying that American ships with nuclear weapons also collapsed.

"He's no Romney," Mr. Drinan said. "Jackson's been here for 30 years. You won't feel that 'deep down' swallow."

© Los Angeles Times

Ratings Elsewhere

The first rating has risen to about 50 per cent preference rating in the U.S. was 14 per cent. And Alabama Gov. George Wallace, Edmund Muskie, George McGovern SD, topped him in the state's gubernatorial election.

Sen. Jackson's appearances with Father Drinan and Mr. Lowenstein are also examples of the tactics the senator probably needs to pursue if he is to strengthen his slight advantage.

Because of his long battle to ease emigration restrictions on Soviet Jews, Sen. Jackson has become something of a hero to many American Jews. To candidates such as Mr. Lowenstein and Father Drinan, whose districts have large Jewish populations, his endorsement could be an important plus.

In addition, during his long career in Washington Sen. Jackson has developed powerful ties with union leaders and organization Democrats. His personal endorsement presumably would help overcome the suspicion with which these two groups of Democratic ordinary tend to regard mavericks such as Father Drinan and Mr. Lowenstein.

Sen. Jackson's appearances with Father Drinan and Mr. Lowenstein are also examples of the tactics the senator probably needs to pursue if he is to strengthen his slight advantage.

His unsuccessful presidential campaign in 1972 gave him experience and exposure. "I made a lot of mistakes," he said. "I hope I learned from them."

His support of the military has earned Sen. Jackson marks for patriotism, helping to give him probably greater appeal in the South than any other Northern Democratic contender. Then, too, there is the significant record of legislative accomplishment. Sen. Jackson, 62, piled up during more than 30 years in the House and Senate.

For all of that, Sen. Jackson's position as a front-runner is precarious, which he and his supporters acknowledge.

"He's ahead of anybody in the field," said Ben Wattenberg, a long-time adviser. "But the odds on the field as a whole have to still be better than those on Jackson."

Connecticut Oil Spill

BIRMINGHAM, England

2 (Reuters)—Two men 1,200 feet to their deaths when their hot-air balloon crashed, witnesses said.

The balloon was on a flight.

## Chileans Deal Agreement to Start With Allende

### Predate Coup, Sources Say

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Sources say Chile and the United States closed a deal on an A-37B light attack about four months before the overthrow of the leftist regime.

Sources also said formal ones for the sale to Chile jet fighters started two before President Salvador Allende was overthrown by a military junta.

The Defense Department officially comment on a report from Santiago that a \$1.8-million aircraft deal between the United States and Chile that took place 13 ago.

U.S. Pentagon sources said they asked for the planes the Allende presidency the sale of A-37Bs was made in May, 1973, after 10 of negotiations.

Negotiations for the sale opened in July, 1973, the following former President Nixon's decision to permit four other Latin American countries to buy these sources said. That it was concluded in June.

Diplomatic leverage was between the United and Chile were strained Mr. Allende's fall, but ration officials said at that Mr. Nixon decided the sales in Latin America as a way of applying its leverage and because und other European countries trying to sell arms.

Throughout the Allende years, Chilean military resisted from their country's leaders to accept arms a Soviet Union.

U.S. intelligence reports that the Russians had the Chilean government in low-interest credits have Soviet weapons, including MiG-21 fighters. During U.S. military officials were told by Chilean that the Chilean armed favored U.S. equipment.

A concern rose sharply in 1973 when the government of King Peru, long a rival, led that it had bought and other weapons from



**SIGN OF THE TIMES**—Some of the newer traffic signs in Durban, South Africa, are now trilingual. This traffic light has instructions in English, Afrikaans and Zulu, telling pedestrians to push button and wait for light change when they want to cross the street.

## Rebel Troops in Addis Ababa Crushed by Regime's Forces

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 8 (UPI)—Ethiopia's military rulers today appeared to have crushed the first open confrontation by opposition within their movement.

At least five soldiers died and six were wounded in shooting that broke out yesterday at the engineering corps barracks in the city where dissident troops had been actively campaigning for an end to military rule and an immediate return to civilian government.

Troops loyal to the provisional military government, which deposed former Emperor Haile Selassie last month, surrounded the barracks. Some of the engineers tried to break out and were shot down. Some 50 of them were reported to have been arrested.

At the city's other trouble spot, the army aviation base on the outskirts of Addis Ababa, the situation was less tense and the dissidents there were all being handed over to the military government for court-martial.

A statement from the government broadcast over the Ethiopian radio today said that some officers and men of the aviation and engineering corps had been arrested because they had tried for some time to mislead members of the armed forces and the people.

The statement admitted to a number of casualties in fighting around the engineering barracks. Government soldiers maintained a strict guard over the two establishments. Jeeps with mounted machine guns and armored personnel carriers sealed off both places.

### Gen. Weyand Sworn In

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Gen. Frederick Weyand was sworn in yesterday as Army chief of staff. Gen. Weyand, formerly deputy chief of staff, succeeds Gen. Creighton Abrams, who died last month.

### Fahmi Chahin

LONDON, Oct. 8 (UPI)—Former Lebanese Information Minister Fahmi Chahin, 38, died in the Harley Street Clinic today following an operation several days ago.

### Dwight H. Murray

NAPLES, Calif., Oct. 8 (AP)—Dwight H. Murray, 86, a former president of the American Medical Association, died yesterday. He was AMA president in 1956 and had an active medical practice for 57 years.

### STOCKHOLM

At the city's other trouble spot, the army aviation base on the outskirts of Addis Ababa, the situation was less tense and the dissidents there were all being handed over to the military government for court-martial.

A statement from the government broadcast over the Ethiopian radio today said that some officers and men of the aviation and engineering corps had been arrested because they had tried for some time to mislead members of the armed forces and the people.

The statement admitted to a number of casualties in fighting around the engineering barracks. Government soldiers maintained a strict guard over the two establishments. Jeeps with mounted machine guns and armored personnel carriers sealed off both places.

### Euromast Space Tower

The concession was gained by the grand duchy, which has only 345,000 of the EEC's total population of 260 million and an area of only 988 square miles. The capital has a population of about 77,000.

## Obituaries

### Paul Hoffman, Administered Marshall Plan, UN Agencies

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 8 (Reuters)—Paul Hoffman, 88, former administrator of the Marshall Plan, which saved Europe from economic collapse after World War II, died early today, it was announced here.

He began his career as an automobile salesman and rose to the presidency of the Studebaker Automobile Corp., a position he held for 13 years.

From the early days of World War II, he turned his talents to public service and spent the next 25 years in national and international agencies—as chairman of the Committee for Economic Development, administrator of the Marshall Plan, Managing Director of the UN Special Fund, president of the Society for International Development and administrator of the UN Development Program.

As administrator of the Marshall Plan, named after then Secretary of State George Marshall, Mr. Hoffman channeled hundreds of millions of dollars into war-torn Western Europe, much of which was used to rebuild its shattered industry.

President Richard Nixon's citation accompanying the award of the Medal of Freedom said in part, "Paul Hoffman played a central role in moving the world out of the devastation of World War II and through a difficult period of decolonization and emergent nationhood."

"He was a bold pioneer in the field of international development assistance. The force of his deeds and the power of his example have made a unique and monumental contribution to world peace and progress."

After the death of his first wife, Mr. Hoffman was married in 1963 to Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, who had been a member of President Franklin Roosevelt's Cabinet.

The increasing unpopularity commuting is the result of a compromise, agreed upon in 1967, by which the EEC decided for political and administrative reasons to move its Coal and Steel Community offices from Luxembourg to Brussels.

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg fought for compensation for the loss of prestige and funds.

It was the only occasion in the community's history that Luxembourg defied its partners, threatening to block EEC policies on an issue of self-interest.

The concession was gained by the grand duchy, which has only 345,000 of the EEC's total population of 260 million and an area of only 988 square miles. The capital has a population of about 77,000.

The European Parliament, the European Investment Bank, the EEC Statistical Office and the European Court of Justice also have their headquarters here.

Moderne buildings have sprung up on the city's northeast, and dominating the Euro-bureaucracy is the Kirchberg Block,

where the EEC meetings are held.

The Luxembourg government itself has posed a question about the grand duchy's geographic and

for a heart condition, a spokesman for the clinic said.

### Ebe Stignani

MILANO, Italy, Oct. 8 (AP)—Ebe Stignani, 67, considered a classic mezzo-soprano, has died.

Miss Stignani was born in Naples and made her debut there at the San Carlo Opera House in 1925.

Over the next 30 years she performed at the principal opera houses in Europe, the United States and South America. She retired in 1957.



Paul G. Hoffman

## 'Luxembourg Months' Draw Growing Resistance in EEC

By David Haworth

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 8 (IHT)—October is one of the Common Market's "Luxembourg months." By treaty, all meetings of the EEC Council of Ministers this month must take place in this smallest capital city in the community.

The other "Luxembourg months" are April and June. At great expense and inconvenience during these months, the EEC ministers and an accompanying army of officials, interpreters, secretaries and reporters make their way to the community's secondary center.

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where the EEC meetings are held.

The Luxembourg government itself has posed a question about the grand duchy's geographic and

economic oddity: "If it is true that there is no longer a single country in Western Europe large enough for the dimensions of the modern world, what can one say about little Luxembourg, a minuscule and paradoxical country in the age of supersonic aircraft and vast economic units?"

However, the tiny size of Luxembourg, one of the community's founding members, sometimes gives it an advantage. Nations such as France and West Germany do not want to appear to be like their little partner. In community political crises, Luxembourg diplomats have been skillful and frequently acted as intermediaries.

Nevertheless, there are signs of a growing resistance among the other EEC countries to any further claims that Luxembourg might make on Common Market activity. Also, the European Commission has indicated a dislike of Luxembourg's special status as a tax haven: If the EEC's ambition to achieve economic and monetary union by 1980 is to be realized, Luxembourg's tax laws probably will have to be "harmonized" out of existence.

Luxembourg's claim that its liberal tax laws are an asset to the whole community does not impress EEC headquarters,

There may be moves to reduce the number of ministerial meetings in Luxembourg. Communications are not easy, restaurants few and below standards found in other EEC capitals, and accommodations for Eurocrats and national delegations frequently are hard to find during tourism periods. And, given the EEC determination to cut costs, a major factor is the expense of transporting to Luxembourg the materials needed for ministerial meetings.

## Schmidt and Party Left Wing Resume Fight Over Policies

By Craig R. Whitney

socialized, the banks put under public control and politics based on social theory.

Mr. Schmidt's predecessor, Willy Brandt, treated the young with toleration and even respect before his resignation May 6. Many in the party, including Mr. Schmidt, blamed the ferment from the left for a disastrous slump in public opinion polls during the winter. But after he took over as Chancellor May 16, the left seemed to quiet down rather than live up.

**Chance to Prove Himself**

"The fall will certainly be hotter than was the summer," Mrs. Wieczorek-Zeul said in the interview, "but we thought Schmidt should have a chance to prove himself."

Another explanation is that the Social Democrats left and right wings have been fighting their opponents in state election campaigns instead of each other since June.

Mrs. Wieczorek-Zeul was asked how her views are different from those of the two West German Communist parties or of the radical student splinter groups.

"They have a different idea of what the state and the government represent," she said. "They believe the government represents only the bourgeois state, and their aim is to get rid of it. We think the transition from a capitalist to a socialist system has to be more gradual. We regard socialism as a process that can be achieved through democratic means."

## Mrs. Peron Asks End of Terrorism

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 8 (UPI)

President Isabel Peron made a new call today for an end to terrorism in Argentina, while police sources reported a double kidnapping and the discovery of a corpse.

Police said that they found a man's nude body, with multiple wounds in the head and body from various caliber bullets, near the international airport outside Buenos Aires this morning.

Police sources reported that an administrative secretary and a planning director of the national university in the city of La Plata were kidnapped this morning, according to Noticias Argentinas news agency.

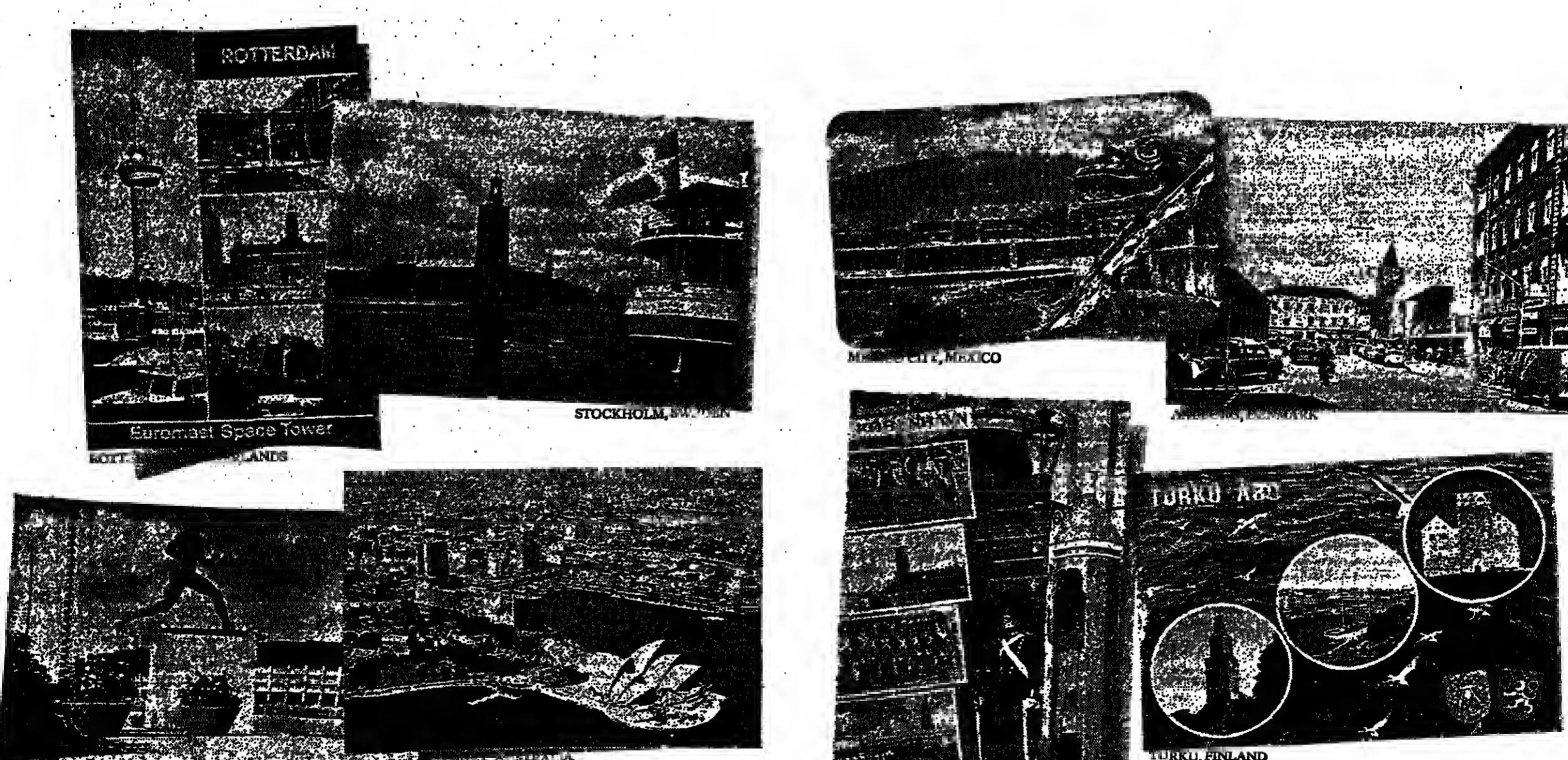
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**Gold Medal**  
SOCIETE ANONYME D'EXPLOITATION INDUSTRIELLE  
1938



## Here you can find the world's first multi-computer telephone exchanges handling live long-distance traffic.

The number of automatic long-distance calls—national, international and intercontinental—is growing at a tremendous rate everywhere in the world. New ways have to be found to handle all these calls. At LM Ericsson we decided that telephone exchanges controlled by computers could solve the problem.

But a one-computer system is not enough to cope with all the calls generated by the private, public and commercial business of modern society. We had to develop a novel multi-computer control

system with up to eight parallel computers that can handle more than 2,000,000 calls per day—national or international.

Everyone knows that ordinary computers occasionally go wrong. Sometimes they go badly wrong. If that happened to a computer controlling the vital telephone traffic of a modern city, it could lead to a grave emergency. Control systems for telephone exchanges must therefore operate with extraordinary reliability. All subunits in our computer system are duplicated, which permits the

system to spot faults automatically and eliminate their consequences.

This telephone exchange system is not just a project slowly taking shape on our drawing boards. It already exists. The first one went into operation in 1971, and today exchanges of this unique type are handling live traffic in the eight cities above. In six countries on three continents. Together they serve far more long-distance lines than any competing telephone exchange system.

The Ericsson Group, with world headquarters

in Stockholm, Sweden, specializes in the development of better telecommunications. Manufactures, markets and installs all kinds of public and private telephone exchanges, telephones, transmission equipment, cables, wires and network supplies.



The Ericsson Group  
our business is to put people on speaking terms.

## New Deal for Kissinger

The secretary of state sets out to play his wandering diplomatic game again after a new deal, which deprived him of some of his triumphs. His prestige abroad has been diminished by the Cyprus impasse, as well as by the fact that he is backed by the untried President Ford, as compared with Richard Nixon, who had made his own favorable impression in many lands. And at home he has a Congress which is at once trying to assert itself against the presidency with respect to foreign affairs and to win elections in November. Those are handicaps in approaching the Mideast problem, which has trended toward stalemate, rather than progress.

But Mr. Kissinger also retains some real strengths. One of these, of course, is his own talent for negotiation, which is considerable. Another, and even more important, is the United States itself, which, after many blows to prestige and authority, at home and abroad, remains a power that simply cannot be ignored. And the third lies in the essential rationality of the positions he and the American government have taken.

It would not be wise to place too much reliance on this last element with respect to the Middle East, where what is reasonable is almost always in the eye of the beholder. Even with the best and coolest judgment the problems left in that region by the wars of the past quarter-century are difficult to solve; given the emotions that started those wars,

and were intensified by them, every historic hillock, every hallowed patch of sand, can become the cause of renewed strife. And the diversity among and within all the communities involved complicates the matter further.

There is also the issue of oil, which Mr. Kissinger hopes to keep out of his current series of talks, but which will underlie the whole as it does the lands which are concerned. The energy problem extends far beyond the Middle East, and it has politico-economic implications everywhere. But in the Middle East oil has an explosive content of nuclear proportions.

Mr. Kissinger's objectives in his present journey are, sagely enough, limited. What he apparently hopes to achieve is simply to get diplomatic conversations out of the impasse into which they tended to drift by default since the conclusions of the ceasefire agreements, and to open the door—at least a crack—to further progress. The goal does not seem beyond the powers which the secretary of state can muster for its attainment. And all parties in the Middle East must recognize that the hopeful repercussions of such a modest achievement would mean much to a deeply troubled world, while intransigence would create complications of far greater magnitude than the immediate issues. Global interdependence is manifestly a growing need; the Middle East cannot be divorced from, nor dictated to, by its neighbors in a shrinking planet.

## U.S. Agricultural Export Controls

President Ford had no good choice except to ask Cook and Continental, the grain trading firms, to suspend planned shipments of \$500 million worth of corn and wheat to Russia. Allowing the companies to consummate these sales would have reduced the supplies and driven up the prices of the feed grains available to all other consumers, American and foreign. Distasteful and embarrassing as it was to intervene in the market in this way, Mr. Ford did what he had to do. He should not, however, have to do it again.

The problem is that the United States still has not acknowledged that the concept of a free market is discredited and out of date. Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz believes passionately otherwise, but this does not make it so. His concept gives inordinate advantage to rich, occasional and secretive buyers like the Russians. It lets them sneak into the market, as they did on a large scale in 1972 and as they tried to do on a smaller but still substantial scale last week, and virtually tip over the market. This suits the Russians and the big grain traders, but it undercuts (1) American consumers, who must pay higher prices; (2) American grain producers, who do not know what to expect from one season to the next; (3) regular foreign customers who give fair notice of their intentions, and (4) poor countries unable to bid for high-priced supplies.

\* \* \*

Secretary of State Kissinger evidently felt it necessary for foreign policy reasons to say that the United States may have misled the Soviet Union on the corn and wheat sale last week—a lapse he attributed to "bureaucracies." But this ignores the deeper fact that the Soviet Union has consistently refused to abide by the conventions of the international grain trade. Mr. Butz, apparently one of the "bureaucrats," undoubtedly placed too much faith in whatever assurances he had received from the Russians to the effect that they would restrain their purchases. Still, the differences between the two cabinet officers on this point do not alter the basic proposition: The Soviet Union,

which plays the grain market like a guerrilla in fatigues, cannot expect to be treated like an officer in dress blues.

On Monday, the Agriculture Department announced that it would seek the "voluntary cooperation" of grain exporters to obtain the department's approval before making sales above a certain level. This is a good step but a small one. The better way would be for the United States to grant that the market must be managed more comprehensively. It is not enough for the government to assert the authority to pass on all export sales of a certain size. The government must openly state the criteria on which it intends to grant or withhold approval. Rather than wait until the end of the crop year to influence distribution of that margin of the crop left to be distributed, it should act at the beginning of the crop year to inform prospective customers of what level of exports they can count on. If these things are done, the President will not again be forced to take frantic 11th-hour action that is damaging diplomatically as well as politically to regain a modicum of control over a fundamental aspect of national policy. For it is silly to pretend that the choices are not heavily political and diplomatic, as well as economic.

\* \* \*

Such measures would indeed amount to a system of export controls. This is a matter of no small moment for a country which is supposedly trying to block a resurgence of global protectionism and which professes great dismay when other countries put controls on exports of, say, oil. No other grain exporter in the world, however, allows private traders the play they have been afforded until now in the United States. No other country surrenders control over an area of policy of such critical national importance. The purpose of establishing such controls, moreover, should not be to keep the domestic price of grains artificially low but to induce greater stability in a volatile world market so as to better balance the various interests involved.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### 'Magician' Called to Account

The honeymoon between Mr. Kissinger and Congress is virtually over and the war of the two Henrys (Jackson and Kissinger) has ended with a success of the senator concerning the emigration of Soviet Jews. And the departure of Mr. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and faithful supporter of Mr. Kissinger, won't help the secretary of state's task. Within the administration, Mr. Kissinger has had to face, if not an open opposition, at least growing reservations. In the White House, in the first place, where Mr. Nixon's staff envied the preferential relations between the President and his diplomatic adviser; in the

State Department also, where the traditional career officers do not always appreciate the personal and secret conduct of a diplomacy sometimes confused, carried out by a man accountable only to the President. . . . With the Pentagon, lastly, relations are critical. . . . All those criticisms, rumors, suspicions, jealousies are long-dated. Maintained in the background as long as Mr. Kissinger won diplomatic successes, they have been brought to broad daylight from the moment when the magician no longer managed to pull rabbits out of his hat. The diplomatic deadlock in the Middle East, the Cyprus crisis, have relaunched the attacks against Mr. Kissinger. . . .

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

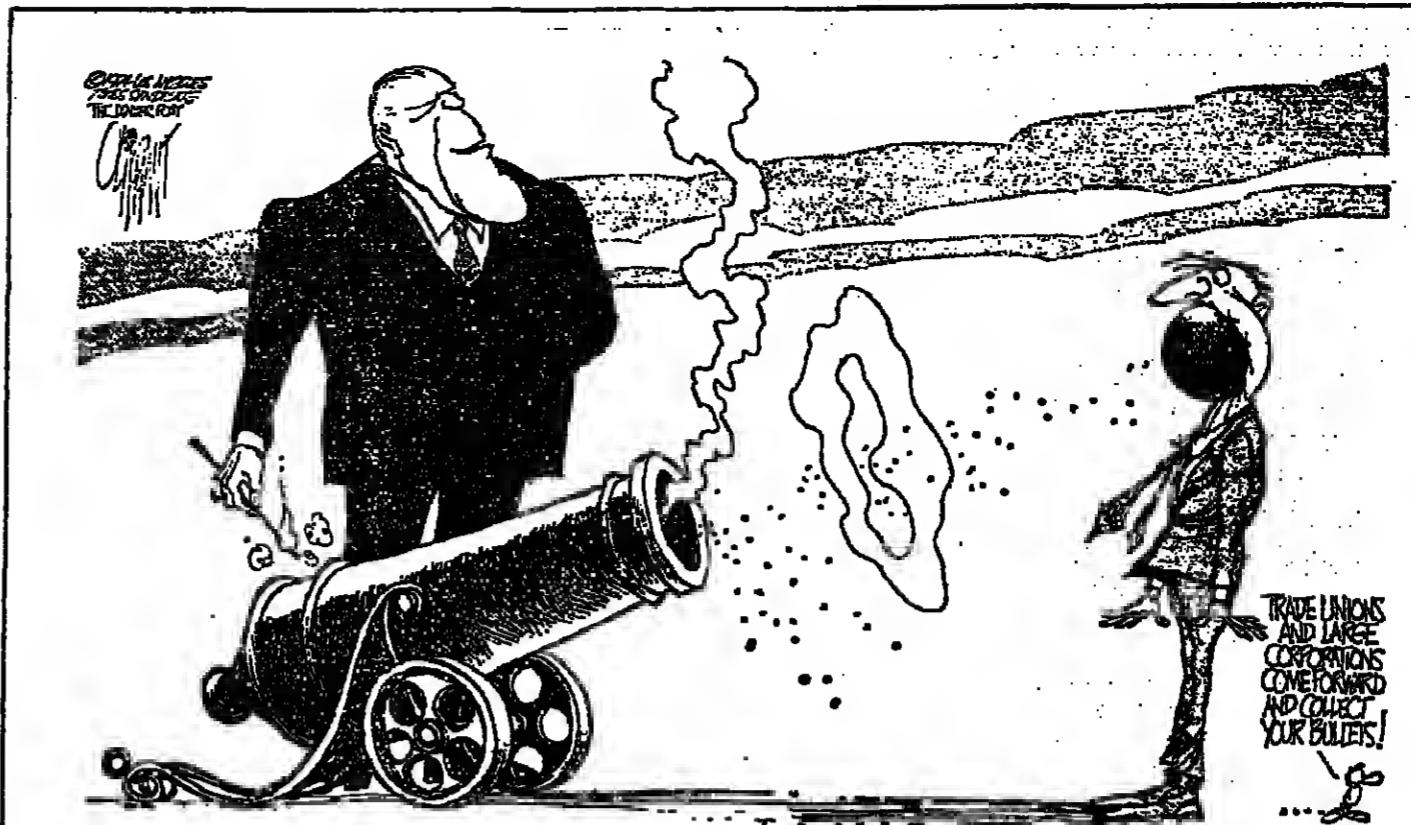
October 9, 1899

WASHINGTON—The State Department announced officially today that the U.S. Government will positively decline to interfere in any way in the crisis now existing between the British and the Transvaal Governments, even should the South African Republic formally request mediation. The announcement goes on to say that any further attempt to involve the United States, even as a mediator, will not be received amicably by the U.S. Government.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 9, 1924

NEW YORK—A cold and wet weather defeated Walter Johnson today and gave the New York Giants the fifth game of the World Series over the Washington Senators. The score was 6-2. It was the second time that the Giants had defeated the "Big Train," now 36, in the series. The Giants now have decided advantage in their quest for the world's championship, as they now lead the Senators by three games to two and need win only one more to again become the baseball champions of the world.



*'Now, Bite on the Bullet—That'll Stop You Wasting All Your Money on Food!'*

## Greece and the U.S. Cyprus Test

By C. L. Sulzberger

A THENS.—If Henry Kissinger can first obtain at least some concessions from Turkey, Greece is prepared to regard the secretary of state as a valid mediator in the unhappy Cyprus affair, despite contradictory statements by politicians contesting this country's first free election in years. But something tangible must be secured, also Washington should make public its private acknowledgement that, even if recent policy was not "mistaken" it contained "omissions."

This, in a nutshell, may be considered the basic position of Athens with respect to both the United States and, ultimately, NATO. If Washington takes a diplomatic initiative, relations between this country and NATO should improve appreciably after the November balloting creates a normal parliamentary government.

The Greeks are a proud, emotional people and ardently embrace positions unusual for other nations. Their government is fully aware of NATO's flabby Mediterranean posture and how this weakens Greece. It also fears that after Tito's death Moscow may press Yugoslavia back into the Soviet fold and seek to revive the former idea of a south Slav federation, including claims on Greek Macedonia.

### Honor

But it is argued that, despite these disturbing prospects, if forced to choose between security and honor, honor comes first. Such certainly was the case in 1940 when Greece spurned an Italian ultimatum and in 1941 when it spurned a German ultimatum.

This is romance, not Realpolitik, yet it lies at the heart of Greece's contemporary thinking. And it will remain there after the voting because Premier Charalambis, today's national spokesman, will almost certainly retain that position next month and one knows his opinions on the above matters.

Like most of his countrymen, he considers it an American responsibility to get Greek-Turkish talks on Cyprus moving by successfully pressing for some preliminary Ankara gesture, but he differs from many others in believing this procedure could ultimately produce a satisfactory settlement.

Today Greece feels let down by the American government and immensely bitter. One leader comments: "Aristotle wrote that bitterness between brothers is the most acute; because the Greeks were so pro-American, they feel

particularly hurt. Britain had a treaty responsibility to intervene in Cyprus as a guarantor and based troops there. But the people trusted America above all. Therefore you are the scapegoat."

### Deliberation

Nevertheless, the problem of Greek relationships with the United States and the grand alliance is not remediable. Although Caramanlis ordered withdrawal from NATO's military commands, Greece has proceeded with exceptional deliberation in implementing this decision.

Meanwhile, U.S. naval vessels quietly continue to use Greek facilities, above all vital Suda Bay in Crete. The background of friendship remains. If Washington moves visibly to alleviate Greece's psychological distress, old bonds may be restored.

America has privately explained that "omissions" in handling

the Cyprus crisis occurred because our government was overwhelmed at the time by Watergate's final dénouement. Yet, such implied apologies have not been published and the Greek people, not just their statesmen, are enraged. They need to know. Washington must openly clarify its position and take the initiative in persuading Turkey to help in persuading Turkey to help in achieving gestures of compromise.

As for NATO, there is specific disgruntlement in addition to displeasure at alliance inability to put the brakes on Turkey when—unlike its first Cyprus landing after the dying Athens junta staged a coup there—Turkey invaded a second time, unprovoked, in the middle of Geneva peace talks.

During the consequent crisis, Greece requested NATO's Secretary-General Luns to summon the alliance council. But Luns, according to Athens, was on hold.

day and refused to interrupt his vacation.

It is now believed there are "signs of change" in U.S. policy but these remain to be made public. If that is done—and if Kissinger pursues an initiative with the Turks—the American and NATO alliances might regain meaning and the storm could blow away.

Yet we are still far from that point. Moreover, those in charge here insist that if an acceptable Cyprus solution is not achieved "in time" there will be a dramatic deterioration. Caramanlis, a pragmatic leader, not a demagogue, acknowledges limits on his ability to calm his volatile people.

And without an agreed settlement, Cyprus will erupt again. Another explosion could shake the entire Mediterranean, Middle East and Balkan area. The next move, says Athens, is Uncle Sam's; he had better move soon.

## The Economy And Travel Of Kissing

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The dog character has gone out of overseas travels which seen of State Kissinger has rest. For President Ford does not the big dramatic deal with cow or in the Near East, Mr. Nixon hoped would impeach.

On the contrary, the test is whether Mr. Kissinger can unhook from political muddle long enough to do what President Ford really needs. That, as the recent increase in oil imports and grain exports indicate, is a coherent economic policy.

In retrospect what stands from the final, frenzied days of the Nixon administration is its go-for-broke quality. Nixon went to the Near East on a mission of peace when virtually nothing had been settled between Arabs and Israelis. He took a central role in negotiations to end the war in Moscow while the Russians were embarked on a massive arms buildup. Those trips justified only by the need to Watergate got away.

### Framework

Nothing much has changed since the spot. The Israelis and Americans are not talking to each other, virtually as they were at the time of a peace. The Russian buildup goes on apace. Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev spoke of arms control in the other day, he stressed underground testing ban, is a Soviet shot at the Chinese who shot in the open. So best Mr. Kissinger can't back from his trip to the East in the month, and to Russia in the month, is a framework for continued negotiations.

But while stalemate has saturated the possibilities of ideal diplomacy, events have forcing economic issues to the top of the world's agenda. As Bergsten of the Brookings Institution and others have put out, there has recently emerged a new middle class of countries.

The group includes some countries with rapidly expanding markets (such as Brazil) others with new industrial capacity such as Taiwan and Korea. But the most of members are the produce basic commodities. The dramatic expression of the new middle class is a fourfold rise in oil prices over the past year.

The self-assertion of the middle class has had consequences for many countries. A score of other developed countries led by have been reduced to basic status by the huge new energy. Italy and many other industrialized countries have reduced to beggar status few countries not directly by the rise of the new middle class have order their economic relations with the rest of the work.

The United States is in position to lead the way. country has markets to which the new middle class would have access. The United States is also rich in many of the commodities now soaring especially food.

### U.S. Strategy

Given these assets there doubt about the elements of an American strategy for foreign economics. The try first needs—by conserving stockpiling, and by increasing exports—to organize its gains in the economy.

The next requirement is understanding with the major industrial powers on joint approach to the new middle class countries. Finally, it would be a deal whereby the United States would open their markets to the new have in return pledges of responsible behavior towards the basket cases beggars of the economic world.

But putting all this together takes steady concentration foreign economic policy. There has been no such commitment for the past six years. What's needed is a clear-cut statement of the future of the existing system of parliamentary democracy.

*Gwynne Dyer is a historian and writes this article for The New York Times.*

## Political Malaise in Britain

By Gwynne Dyer

CAMBERLEY, England.—Behind the high unemployment figures, the disastrous trade balance, the devastated stock market, the 20 per cent rate of inflation and the occasional Irish Republican Army bomb at an army base or a national monument, Britain still has the look of a country enjoying prosperity unparalleled in its history. But as Britain heads into its second election in eight months, on Thursday, the prosperity has a flavor of Indian summer to it, and there is the faint smell of panic in the air.

The major political parties and commentators of all political hues agree on two propositions: Britain faces its worst economic crisis in at least 25 years, and so does the rest of the world, in a less acute form, but Britain is least able to weather it.

The "private armies" are two entirely civilian organizations created by right-wing retired soldiers—Gen. Walker's "Civil Assistance" and Col. David Stirling's "GB '75"—with the scarcely disguised intention of providing the legal government with enough manpower and expertise to cope with the anarchy and general strike that they anticipate.

They have no uniforms, no parades, no existence at all outside of filling cabinets containing particulars on the special competence of volunteers. They are serious only as a sign of the deepening class divisions, and the first real evidence of middle-class vigilanism.

On the left, there are of course influential leaders in the union movement who are Communists or further left, but the number of such extremists is small. The real cause of hardened union militancy in pursuit of vastly inflated wage demands has been the growing need to anticipate future inflation, plus the customary process of one union outbidding another.

The most startling suggestion is that Britain faces the possibility of a military coup within the next few years. Lord Chalfont, Minister of State for Defense in the last Labor government, sparked a heated discussion by giving it serious attention in his column in the *Times of London*.

The rather shoddy argument proceeds from the assumption that the army will eventually be called in to quell widespread civil disturbances or to break a general strike against an anti-inflationary wage freeze, and will take power for itself.

### Nonsense

It is nonsense, of course. Britain's officer corps is conservative in sentiment but profoundly non-political, and no one has produced evidence to suggest that it harbors colonials with a yen to stand on balconies.

But while the existence of a purely military government in Britain is a fantasy, a more-or-less authoritarian right-wing government is not. All it requires is enough disgruntlement of the political parties, enough hardship and group violence, enough loss of confidence in the system, and the populace may hand its affairs over to a political messiah.

At the moment North Sea oil is being touted as the magical solution to all problems, but few really believe it. For the first time since the 1930s, serious people are worried about the future of the existing system of parliamentary democracy.

*Gwynne Dyer is a historian and writes this article for The New York Times.*

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## eli Youths Now Hold bs in Higher Esteem

By William J. Drummond

SALEM, Oct. 8.—The  
ned a large measure of  
in the eyes of Israeli  
as a result of last October's  
ts a prominent Israeli  
ist.

### Kissinger e to Arrive Cairo Today

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—  
Secretary of State  
Kissinger will arrive in  
tomorrow for another  
tour in search of  
between the Arabs and  
—and of lower oil

vance of his departure  
tomorrow, Mr. Kissinger  
ed against his long journey  
would produce any dra-  
results or announce-

in arrive in Cairo to-  
evening and confer  
resident Anwar Sadat  
morning. After-  
will visit Syria, Jordan,  
Arabia, Israel, Al-  
Morocco before re-  
to Washington Oct. 15.

### Blasts Stir ings Against in Guildford

FORD, England, Oct. 8.—  
the bombing of two pub-  
stirred up  
against the Irish in  
a bustling city of 40,-  
able, the police continu-  
search for two girls in  
with the blasts that  
persons and wounded

is a strong Irish com-  
here and they are good  
said a store manager  
site of one of the bombs

after the pub blew up,  
a number of fights,  
one man shouting, "My  
were in there, you bas-  
as he punched away at  
man."

rife of a publican said,  
Irishmen being attacked  
be explosions. It was  
—men were fighting,  
were screaming and pro-  
being sick. All the  
we know would never  
d anything to do with

have little doubt that  
the work of the Irish  
Army," a detective  
Our first priority is to  
two girls seen behaving  
way before the explo-  
ing.

**Radio-TV  
k by Employees**  
Oct. 8 (UPI).—The  
of the state-run radio  
vision networks (ORTF)  
strike today. Minimal  
ming was maintained.  
ers said they might  
idcasts entirely.  
atives of the ORTF  
re pushing for employ-  
bent guarantees.  
l employees are threat-  
coming ORTF reform that  
the huge monopoly into  
t companies.  
overnment position is  
possible to negotiate  
new state companies are  
ing.

"Israeli children do not view  
the Arab anymore as some kind  
of a creep, or a worm. Nor do  
they perceive the Israeli as being  
superman," said Dr. Kalman  
Benyamin, chief psychological  
consultant to the Education Min-  
istry.

Dr. Benyamin's remarks were  
based on a survey of national  
images and stereotypes he re-  
cently conducted among school-  
children 14 to 18 years old. The  
results and comparisons with data  
collected from previous samples in  
1965 and immediately after the  
Six-Day War in 1967 will soon  
be published.

Dr. Benyamin is a member of  
the faculty of the Hebrew Uni-  
versity of Jerusalem and director of  
the Jerusalem Municipal  
School Psychological Service.

"After the Six-Day War," he  
said in an interview, "the evalua-  
tion by Israeli youth was that  
the Israeli was on top of the  
world and that the Arab was low  
down. That's what the Six-Day  
War did to Israeli children."

There was the largest distance  
between Arab and Jew in terms  
of the prestige attached to the  
national stereotype."

He added, "What we have now  
is the closest proximity [in pre-  
stige] between the national stereotypes  
in 1965, even closer  
in 1967."

The findings by Dr. Benyamin  
emerged at a time of intense self-  
criticism in Israel and discontent in  
the war's aftermath.

In interpreting his findings, the  
politician said, "I am not  
worried... I have had to calm  
down some of the workers in the  
ministry who are concerned about  
national morale. They must not  
exaggerate the views of some  
minority."

"There are the youngsters are not  
necessarily depressed. They are real-  
istic. What tells me they are not  
depressed is that they still feel  
themselves one point above the  
Americans in their rating of  
national images," he said.

"In 1965, the American was  
viewed higher than the Israeli."

Israel youths still have national  
pride, he said; they have not  
lost their willingness to join the  
army and they have no reluctance  
to volunteer for tough assignments.

"There is an intellectual groping  
with the problem which was not  
there before, which I think is  
quite healthy," he said.

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### Liner France Due In Port Following A Strike Accord

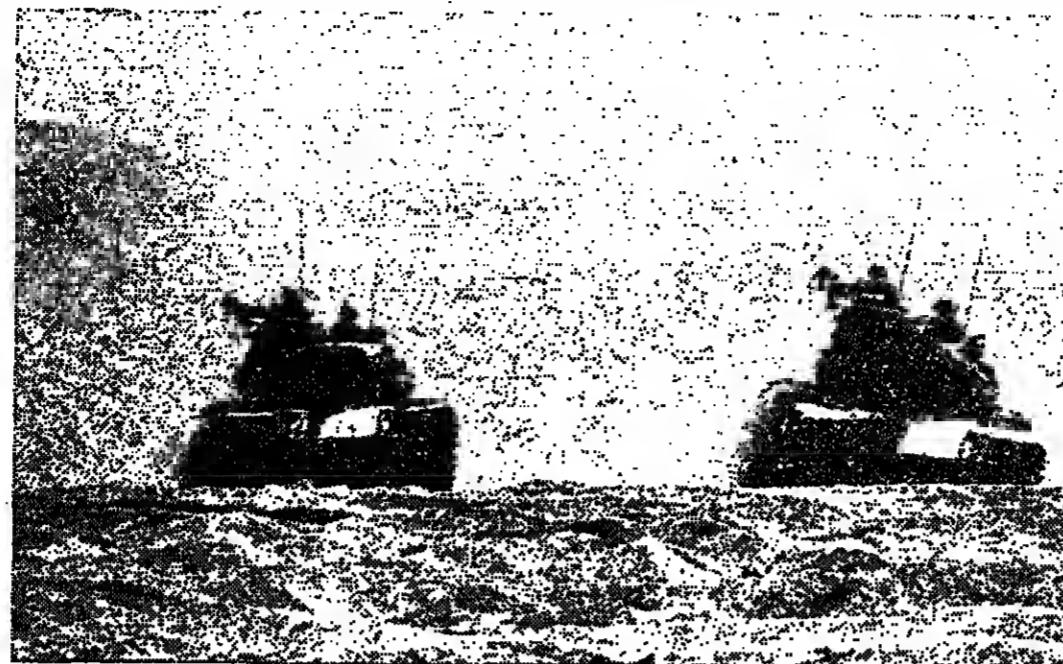
PARIS, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—The  
luxury liner France and its strik-  
ing crew will return to port after  
four defiant weeks at sea under  
an agreement announced here to-  
night between government and  
seamen's-union negotiators.

The 900-strong crew seized con-  
trol of the 66,000-ton liner on  
Sept. 11 and dropped anchor at  
sea first near Le Havre and  
then near Cherbourg, to protest  
government plans to take the ship  
out of service this month.

Under the agreement the crew  
will sail the liner into its home  
port of Le Havre as soon as pos-  
sible and keep a skeleton "se-  
curity" force of 121 strikers  
aboard to make sure they retain  
control at the dockside.

The agreement means the end  
of the mass crew occupation,  
provided the strikers ratify it at  
an on-board meeting tomorrow.

The government-union pact left  
unmentioned the central issue of  
whether the government will go  
ahead with plans to take the  
vessel out of service on Oct. 25  
and scrap it for economy reasons.



SINAI PATROL—Israeli tanks on the move last week in the Sinai Desert. Maneuvers like this are common on all Israeli fronts to stress preparedness a year after Arabs attacked and caught troops by surprise, inflicting heavy early losses in Yom Kippur war.

Associated Press

### Dominican Terrorists Accept Safe Conduct Offer

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican  
Republic, Oct. 8 (AP).—The six  
leftist terrorists holding the  
Venezuelan consulate and seven  
hostages, including a U.S. official,  
Barbara Hutchison, have  
accepted a presidential offer of  
safe conduct out of the country,  
U.S. Ambassador Robert Hurwitz  
announced late today.

The ambassador made his an-  
nouncement to newsmen near the  
consulate, where the hostages  
have been held since Sept. 27.

Mr. Hurwitz, the Spanish ambas-  
sador and the Venezuelan chargé d'affaires had just con-  
ferred with Gen. Rafael Guzman  
Acosta, head of the Dominican  
police, and relayed what Gen.  
Guzman told them to Radhamés  
Mendez Vargas, the leader of the  
terrorists.

The offer being accepted by  
Mendez and five of his accom-  
plices assures them safe conduct  
out of the Dominican Republic  
to any country of their choosing  
under guarantee of the U.S.,  
Spanish and Venezuelan Embas-  
sies.

### Taiwan Hijack Foiled

TAIPEI, Oct. 8 (UPI).—A man  
armed with a gasoline bomb and  
a knife tried to hijack a Taiwan-  
ese domestic passenger plane to  
China yesterday but was over-  
powered and disarmed by a se-  
curity guard in flight, airline  
sources said.

The terrorists originally de-  
manded \$1 million and release  
of 37 political prisoners. However,  
in the last few days, they have  
been talking only of release of  
some of the prisoners.

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sies.

## Yugoslav Dissident Mihajlov Held for 'Hostile' Activities

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, Oct. 8 (UPI).—  
Mihajlo Mihajlov, the dissident  
Yugoslav author, was arrested  
yesterday and charged with par-  
ticipating in "hostile" activities  
and propaganda against Yu-  
goslavia, his lawyer reported today.

The 39-year-old Mr. Mihajlov  
was arrested at his home in Novi  
Sad, 45 miles north of the  
capital. The police also searched  
the apartment of a friend of his  
in Belgrade, according to the  
lawyer, Joan Barovic.

The charges are based on two  
articles of the criminal code  
that cover a broad spectrum of  
antistate activities, including con-  
tacts with organizations abroad.  
The arrest is believed to be linked  
to an article Mr. Mihajlov  
recently published in West  
Germany.

But, according to observers, it  
also has a political character,  
occurring at a time of Soviet-  
Yugoslav tensions precipitated  
by an attempt to organize a  
clandestine Communist party  
here advocating a return to the  
Soviet bloc. Thirty-two Yugoslavs  
were sentenced last month for  
having taken part in the scheme,  
which officials said had been

J. F. Kennedy Statue  
Destroyed in La Paz

LA PAZ, Oct. 8 (AP).—A  
bomb destroyed a statue of the  
late president John Kennedy in  
La Paz today.

The statue, donated in 1965 by  
the U.S. government, was located on  
the capital's Avenue of the  
Americas. There were no re-  
ported injuries.

Police attributed the blast to  
leftist extremists.

After his release, he published  
in the West a series of articles  
denouncing Marshal Tito's gov-  
ernment as a totalitarian regime  
and calling for the establish-  
ment of a multiparty system. He was  
tried twice and spent three and  
a half years in jail.

Since his release in 1970, he  
has been prohibited from pub-  
lishing in Yugoslavia. His fre-  
quent articles in the West had  
been ignored by the authori-  
ties of the Justice party.



Mihajlo Mihajlov

### Turkish Leaders Fail in Attempt To End Crisis

ANKARA, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—  
Party leaders, meeting under  
President Fakir Koruklu, failed  
today to find a solution to Tur-  
key's three-week-old govern-  
ment crisis.

They discussed the President's  
proposal to form a national coal-  
ition government. Ferruh Bo-  
sbeyle, leader of the rightist Dem-  
ocratic party, said afterward that  
the proposal found no overall  
support, and no other solution  
was found.

Turkey has been without a full  
government since Sept. 18 when  
Bulent Ecevit — the premier  
who ordered the Cyprus invasion  
—resigned after a split in his  
coalition.

Today's four-hour meeting here  
was attended by Mr. Ecevit, now  
caretaker premier, and opposition  
leaders, including Suleyman De-  
mirel of the Justice party.

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## PARIS THEATER

## Brilliance Without Meaning

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

**PARIS.** Oct. 8 (IHT).—The Festival d'Automne opened its theatrical program with Bob Wilson's "Opera in four acts," "A Letter for Queen Victoria." It's a Variété until the end of the week.

Alan Lloyd's score accompanies the action as music did in early melodramas and silent movies. The actors are not called on to sing, but instead utter random remarks and now and then emit epileptic cries as they stimulate spasmodic seizures.

Despite a study of the text in English (in which it is played) and the French translation, it is impossible to explain what it is about. Neither text conveys its inner meaning, but the outward show of the production is frequently brilliant.

## At the Start

At the start, the protagonist's four deputies come before the

fire curtain and jumblingly recite an epistle addressed to her late majesty who is personified by an elderly dowager in a white court gown who, when she speaks, has a folksy American accent and confesses that she is dependent on pills for survival.

The author of the letter relates that while aboard a London tram he had had a mystic experience, catching a sudden glimpse of infinity. The queen has no advice on this matter, fades from the proceedings and is never mentioned again.

The series of troubled visions that follows is often intriguing if somewhat irrelevant. From a fog-clouded cavern come unholy screams. In a more prosaic passage, one catches references to television and the Sundance Kid. In another interlude air raids and strafing bullets fail to disturb the chitter chatter of some café patrons. We are evidently on a battlefield when uniformed aviators strike poses for a camera in a window.

## Solo Number

Wilson himself appears intermittently, at one point executing a solo number of inarticulate frenzy. He roars the word "door" as though it were a bitter insult

A scene from  
Bob Wilson's  
"A Letter for  
Queen  
Victoria."  
Beatrice Heynens.



and repeats the letters "a" and "v," apparently seeking to endow them with fresh significance. All is high-preserved and the players enter into the spirit of the proceedings with deep conviction. Due to the obscure and remote exchanges, the spectator feels as

if he were a patient with a fever, trying to overhear the whispered discourse of his doctor and nurse.

Wilson here, as in his former experiments, is the master of the stage picture and of choreographic movement. His spectacle is hypnotic. Employing a small

company on this occasion, he succeeds in suggesting something of epic proportions. What he has not perfected is dramatic unity. His latest venture is a collection of fragments from a defective scenario, style and moods wandering in the abstract. One hopes

that he will soon apply his arresting theater technique to a text of less evasive caprice. The rich field of poetic drama is the soil for his improvisations. Meanwhile, "A Letter for Queen Victoria" shows his imaginative use of the stage.

**LONDON.** Oct. 8 (IHT).—The Royal Ballet opened its Covent Garden season last night with the premiere of a work by Kenneth MacMillan, its director. A few days earlier the touring section of the company started a three-and-a-half week season at Sadler's Wells with a new ballet by Christopher Bruce, regular choreographer of the avant-garde Ballet Rambert.

Both premieres raise interesting policy questions. MacMillan's "Elite Syncopations," to ragtime music by Scott Joplin and others, is essentially a series of cabaret turns. Is this the right genre for a classical company to be pursuing and is MacMillan too late in jumping on the Scott Joplin bandwagon? Bruce's "Unfamiliar Playground" is mainly an exercise in Martha Graham-style contemporary dance. Is there any point in the Royal Ballet trying to duplicate what Ballet Rambert and the London Contemporary Dance Theatre already do?

The Royal Ballet would be justified in both cases if it had come up with unquestionable

Kerensky triumphs. It has not, "Syncopations" is an amusing place—mildly or upon depending on one's sense of humor. Some of the jokes crude, most of them are oblique and there is very little graphic invention. While I certainly entertained the majority of the first-night audience doubt if it will bear much repetition.

Promising Start

"Unfamiliar Playground" promises, with a group swooping around the stage some unusually tuneful electric music, but there is not development in either story or music so that this short becomes a bore well before completed.

Perhaps the most striking feature of "Elite Syncopations" is the costume signed by Ian Spurling. The men and the musicians, assembled on a raised platform at the back of the stage, an incredible motley of and fancy hats. The designers have clothes painted them—comic bow ties, which are half falling "naughty" suspenders. E MacLeary, in a floppy hat, looks like the Mad Hatter from "Alice in Wonderland." Monica Mason, with fruit in her hat, looks like Carmen Minkin and makes faces to heighten impression. The biggest laughs are won by diminutive Verle Derman, one of the tallest girls in the company first joke recalled MacLeary's "Soliote," but where has charm and pathos, the of "Elite Syncopations" played for slightly obscene laughs. The small-boy tucks is borrowed from Puccini's "Bouffon Fontaine," is still very funny.

Miss Derman's leg is around over Mr. Skeet's he suffers terribly trying to her, and finally she does splits over his prostrate body.

Others in the very stars include Michael Coleman, up with a beard and swag-like Petruchio in "Kiss Me, I'm Yours" and the Mad Hatter from "Alice in Wonderland." The small-boy tucks is borrowed from Puccini's "Bouffon Fontaine," is still very funny.

At the Opéra, the season has resumed with a revival of "La Bohème" that brought two outstanding Paris vocal debuts. Luciano Pavarotti's brilliantly lyrical Rodolfo fulfilled all the expectations of an audience that knew the tenor mainly from his recordings, while the young Italian soprano Katia Ricciarelli proved to be a substantial and rich-voiced Mimi. If somewhat coolly acted, Giuseppe Patane led a spirited and well-paced performance, and Luigi Sammaritani's sets still make this production an evocatively Parisian one.

Philip Gammon alternates between ordinary piano and a tonk, as well as conducting instrumental players who him for eight of the 12 runs. When they are not performing the dancers sit around the of the stage, contributing to cabaret atmosphere. But general effect is not as exhilarating as Ruthanna Eook's established "Cakewalk" or as Cata's recent "Rag" (IHT, Sept. 28-29), not as active as Ashton's "Jazz Cole" and not as amusing as Moreland's "Prodigal Son," is providing London Festival let with one of its biggest hits.

Similarly, "Unfamiliar ground" is not as interesting as some of the Bruce has already made for own company. Nadine Bay, regular designer, has provided striking set with a few lines suggesting a sports game and there are complex sets the blonde and attractive Highwood and the handsome talented Stephen Jeffries, there is no emotion and as I could see no sense of pose in this very abstract rather monotonous series movements, aptly fitting the abstract and monotonous by Antony Hynes and Hodgson. There are some actual movements mixed with the dancers wear ballet though there is no point and none of the excitement can be engendered by a classical virtuosity.

A Revival

Last night's program at C. Garden also included a de Bal, one of the Ashton ballets, because of its Stavinsky score, but a mix of musicality and choreographic invention compared with a deal seen here recently. Sadler's Wells first night had Ashton's rarely performed "Wedding Bouquet," done great style and wit though could not help missing Sir Frederick Ashton's "de Bal," one of the Ashton ballets, because of its Stavinsky score, but a mix of musicality and choreographic invention compared with a deal seen here recently.

The American Cultural Center at 3 Rue du Dragon in Paris will present three programs by visiting American dancers and choreographers during October. On Oct. 9 at 8 p.m., Alwin Nikolais will give a presentation on his own work. On Oct. 11 at 8:30 p.m., Andy de Groat, who has worked in several Robert Wilson productions, will give a dance program with Julie Busto and their troupe. Meredith Monk will give a lecture-demonstration on Oct. 18 at 1 p.m. In addition, Nikolais is scheduled to conduct an open class Oct. 10 at 4:30 p.m. at the Théâtre de la Ville, where his company is currently appearing.

**U.S. Silver Dollar Sells for \$225,000**

**MINNEAPOLIS.** Oct. 8 (AP).—A Minneapolis coin dealer has announced that his firm paid a record \$225,000 for the 1804 Idler U.S. silver dollar, one of 15 known authentic dollars bearing that date. The Guinness Book of Records lists \$100,000 as the previous high paid for a single coin.

Kent Foy, president of Continental Coin Galleries, said that his firm will ask more than \$275,000 for the Idler dollar. Continental purchased the coin from Bowers and Ruddy Galleries of Los Angeles.

The coin believed to have been minted in the 1830s, along with the 14 others with the 1804 date for presentation to foreign dignitaries. The reason the coins were dated 1804 is unclear, but no silver dollars were minted for general circulation bearing that date. The Idler specimen was named for its first known owner, William Idler.

"Elite Syncopations" is repeated Oct. 11, 12 and 17, 8 and 20. "Unfamiliar ground" and "A Wedding quilt" on Oct. 12 and 26.

## MUSIC IN PARIS: Watching Solti and His Successor-Designate

By David Stevens

**PARIS.** Oct. 8 (IHT).—As luck of concert organizing would have it, the Paris concert season got under way in the last few days with both the present and future directors of the Orchestre de Paris on hand to demonstrate their quite different styles and musical personalities. Sir Georg Solti, the Central European veteran of many oper-

atic campaigns, opened his final season with the orchestra with a concert performance of Strauss's "Salomé." Daniel Barenboim, his youthful successor-designate, will not appear with the orchestra this season until the spring, but he came to town last week as conductor and soloist with the English Chamber Orchestra for the first three of a scheduled seven concerts devoted to the piano concertos of Mozart—a series they are also giving in London.

It was instructive, and perhaps predictive for the future of the Paris orchestra, to see the two men at work. Solti, who will be 63 this month, was a prize-winning pianist three decades ago, but he really made his career in the opera house, then on the concert podium. He is not exactly a throwback to the dictator-conductors of the past, but he is a strong and dominating personality who imposes his style

on the orchestra. Barenboim, half Solti's age, a brilliant pianist whose drive for more outlets for his talent has lately led him to take baton in hand, still gives the impression of a man who loves making music with friends rather than that of the charismatic leader of an orchestral phalanx.

It all boiled down to the problems of a conductor with more than one job—and with Solti there was never any question that Chicago came first—and of an orchestra that engaged a conductor primarily to enhance the prestige label it was born with but has not yet really earned. Barenboim, on the other hand, will be taking such a post for the first time, and that could make a difference.

Whether any of this was relevant or not, the "Salomé" was clearly intended to open the season with a bang detonated instead as if the powder was still wet at the first performance Saturday in the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées. Grace Bumbry, the Salomé, was woefully out of vocal sorts and all but disappeared from sight in the grueling final scene. The orchestra, perhaps with Solti trying to give the singers a chance against Strauss's

on the heels of an interview that appeared in the French music magazine "Harmonie," in which Solti had some hard words to say about the Parisian orchestra, to which the orchestra responded—apparently more in sorrow than in anger—with some criticism of its own.

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mammoth orchestral machine, sounded subdued, but it still produced some richly colored playing, especially from the excellent woodwinds (flutist Michel Debost and oboist Maurice Bourgue, notably) in the dance.

The most satisfying singing came from the Swedish baritone Ingvar Wixell, whose rich and mellow and rock-steady tone was a pleasure to hear whenever Strauss permitted it—for he does not really make the Wotan-esque timbre for Jokanaan. Oerhard Stolze, with very little voice as such, delivered a sharply characterized Herod, and Ruth Hesse was the expertly decadent Herodias. Among the many lesser roles, Franz Maria's First Nazarene was a very solid presence.

## Sole Wave Length

The acoustically tricky vastness of the Salle Pleyel is hardly the ideal locale for Mozart, although the box-office demand for Barenboim's tour de force certainly justified it. Barenboim, seated at his keyboard facing the orchestra, was definitely in charge of things, leaving as little as possible to chance,

## ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The soprano Evelyn Lear will make her first appearance at the Paris Opéra on Oct. 9, singing the role of the Countess in "The Marriage of Figaro," replacing the indisposed Ariane Saunders.

Hans Werner Henze's "The Bassarids" will enter the repertory of the English National Opera (former Sadler's Wells) on Oct. 10 at the London Coliseum in a production conducted and staged by the composer and designed by Timothy O'Brien and Tassema Firth. The work, with a libretto by W. H. Auden and Chester Kallman based on "The Bacchae" by Euripides, had its world premiere in 1968 at the Salzburg Festival. The cast in London includes Josephine Barstow, Katherine Pring, Paul Crook and conducted by Reinhard Petersen, will enter the repertory of the Hamburg State Opera. At the Bavarian State Opera in Munich, Peter Wright will be the choreographer and Peter Farmer the designer for a new staging of Adam's "Giselle." Andre Previn will conduct.

The opera company of the Croatian National Theater of Zagreb will be at the Grand Théâtre de Genève from Oct. 10 to 24 with its productions of Borodin's "Prince Igor" and Prokofiev's "The Love of Three Oranges." Niksa Barzic will conduct the works, both of which will be given in Russian. "Igor" will be given Oct. 10, 12, 13, 15 and 16, and "Oranges" on Oct. 20, 21, 23 and 24.

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## GALERIE JEAN CLAUDE

# Independence Is Prerequisite for National Welfare and Honour and a Nation with an Independent Spirit Alone Can Achieve Genuine Independence and Prosperity

## Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG at the Pyongyang Mass Rally



Today it is an irresistible trend of the times that the world's people are taking the path to independence. Hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and in America have courageously risen in a sacred nation struggle, firmly taking their destiny in their hands, and are dynamically forging ahead along the path to independence and self-support in order to consolidate and develop the national independence and dignity of revolution they have already won.

Independence is each nation's right; no nation has the right to be subjugated by anybody or to allow its dignity to be trampled underfoot.

Independence is prerequisite for national welfare and honour and a nation with an independent spirit alone can achieve genuine independence and prosperity.

The exploited and oppressed peoples who had groaned for a long time under imperialist, colonialist tyranny have bravely fought for freedom, liberation and national independence. As a result, ours is now changing into an era in which the oppressed and maltreated peoples taking their place on the stage of history as masters of their own fate. The imperialists are destined to fall like the setting sun.

The historic Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States held in Algeria last year mirrored this very fundamental change in the development of our time and furnished vivid proof of the powerful influence being exerted by the third world upon the present development of international relations.

Resorting to more crafty double-dealing tactics in an attempt to find a way to save themselves from their doom, the imperialists headed by US imperialism are trying to swallow up small nations one by one while wroing their relations with big countries, and no longer able to make Asians fight among themselves, Asians, Africans fight among themselves in Africa and in Americans fight among themselves in Latin America.

However, neither war of aggression and armed suppression nor double-dealing tactics and neo-colonialist policy can save the imperialists from their doom or stop the trend of today when the world's people are owing the road to independence.

This is well proved by the fact that the imperialists suffered one ignominious defeat after another everywhere in Asia, Africa and Latin America including India and Algeria, Viet Nam and Cuba.

During the Middle East War in October last year Arab countries dealt heavy blows at US imperialism and the Israeli Zionists, with more united efforts than ever before.

The Arab nations have taken a resolute action: laying an embargo on the export of oil to the imperialists supporting the Israeli aggressors. This has driven the western world into an economic crisis which is getting out of hand.

The just struggle of the Arab peoples, including the Palestinian people against the Israeli aggressors is earning the support and sympathy of the peoples the world over.

The Arab peoples will continue to fight resolutely till they completely liberate their occupied territory and restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and will certainly win final victory in this struggle. Ever mounting among the peoples of the third world is a struggle to destroy the economic foothold of imperialist monopolies and regain the usurped natural resources of their countries not only for ending political sovereignty but also achieving economic independence.

On the African continent a widespread struggle is being unfolded to wipe out the remnants of colonialism in accordance with the joint resolution of the Organization of African Unity; in many Southeast Asian countries a mass struggle is being waged against the US policy of reducing those countries to military bases and economic aggression by Japan; and in Latin-American countries a struggle is being intensified against the domination and control and for defending national sovereignty, natural resources and territorial waters.

Some time ago His Excellency Houari Boumediene, Chairman of the Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States proposed to convene a special session of the General Assembly aimed to settle the problems of international economic relations including those of fuel and raw materials. This is an important measure to really settle those problems, which have so far involved the sacrifice of the interests of the third world peoples, on the principles of complete equality and independence.

The Islamic Summit Conference held some time ago Lahore, Pakistan, demonstrated once again the unshakable resolve of the peoples of the third world to advance, taking their destiny into their own hands.

The time has gone, never to return, when the imperialists could freely oppress and plunder the peoples of the third world and barge about and decide on their destiny behind the scenes.

At present the imperialist world is undergoing the

most acute economic fluctuation after the Second World War and is writhing in greater agony, faced with a general crisis. Now it is the oppressed people who have a say on the world scene.

We are convinced that the peoples of all countries, small or poor, in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world can defeat imperialism and achieve the final victory of the revolution if they, in firm unity, administer hard blows at and bring pressure to bear upon it everywhere, giving it no breathing space.

To secure victory for the cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism and to build an independent prosperous and new Asia, Africa and Latin America, the Korean people will, in the future, too, actively support and encourage the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle and the national-liberation struggle of the fighting Indo-Chinese people, the Arab people and the rest of the tri-continental peoples and all other peoples of the world and strengthen militant solidarity with them in every way.

Comrades and friends,

The Korean people have waged a protracted struggle to accomplish their cause of national liberation.

We have been able to lead the revolution and construction along a straight road to victory, because we have pursued independent lines and policies with the Juche idea as our guiding principle ever since the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Even under the difficult conditions after liberation in which their country was divided into the north and the south and they came to directly stand opposed to US imperialism, the chief villain of world reaction, our people established Juche and worked out their salvation by their own efforts under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea. This enabled them to creditably carry out the democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and the historic task of socialist industrialization in a short span of time and turn their one-time backward country into a socialist industrial state with solid foundations of an independent national economy.

Today in our country the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people are launching themselves into the grand socialist construction for fulfilling the huge tasks of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and scaling a new higher peak of socialism and the entire working people are effecting a great revolutionary upsurge in the Chollima advance on all fronts, holding high the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

The steady development of the economy at a high rate in our country at a time when the Western capitalist world is being severely shaken, driven into an acute economic crisis previously unknown, demonstrates with added proof the great vitality of our Party's line of building an independent national economy and the superiority of the socialist system of our country.

In the struggle for the achievement of the country's reunification, the long-cherished desire of our nation too, we have maintained consistently the independent stand: our national problem must be solved by ourselves, resolutely rejecting the attempts to rely on outside forces.

Today the Korean question, after all, boils down to

the question of reunification or division; whether one Korea or two Koreas.

The entire Korean people unanimously aspire to the reunification of their country.

But the great powers want the division of our country.

The US imperialists and the Japanese militarists seek the permanent division of Korea, the former to reduce South Korea to their permanent colonial military base and the latter to take hold of South Korea as their permanent commodity market.

Big obstacles are still lying in the way of the reunification of our country even after the publication of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement, owing to the US and Japanese reactionaries' manoeuvres of intervention and their stooges' country-selling, treacherous acts.

These days the nation-splitting machinations of the South Korean rulers and their acts of provocation against the northern half of the Republic have reached a more intolerable extent.

The South Korean rulers are intensifying their fascist suppression of the South Korean people as never before, arresting and imprisoning at random the South Korean youths and students and conscientious intellectuals and even religious figures because they have demanded peaceful reunification, and are turning the whole of South Korea into a horrible prison.

In an effort to cover up these criminal acts of theirs and divert the attention of the people elsewhere, the South Korean rulers have committed such premeditated military provocations as spy infiltration in the West Sea and, capitalizing on it, are raising a wholesale clamour about the "threat of aggression from the north" and deliberately increasing tensions between the north and the south.

It must not be overlooked here that the U.S. imperialists, in step with the provocations of the South Korean bellicose elements, have sent repeatedly high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes into the air space of the northern half of the Republic to commit espionage acts and have openly declared that they would further increase military aid to South Korea.

All these abnormal developments taking place in our country show that the splitists within and without are, in fact, leading the north-south relations back to the state before the announcement of the North-South Joint Statement and driving the situation to the brink of war.

It has become clearer now who in Korea is grinding the sword of aggression under the cloak of "peace" and who is seeking the perpetuation of split under the cloak of "unification."

Those who love the country and the nation should not tolerate the machinations of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries to convert South Korea into a permanent colony, but compel the U.S. troops out of South Korea, forestall the infiltration of the Japanese militarists and actively turn out to build a sovereign, reunified and independent Korea.

What is the use of holding the north-south dialogue, if our nation is to live divided? The north-south dialogue must be conducted for the purpose of achieving the re-unification.

If the South Korean authorities really want the re-unification, they should retract the "special statement"

of June last year advocating the membership of two Koreas for the United Nations and approach the talks for reunification in conformity with the interests of the whole nation.

And they should not come forward with such proposals as a "non-aggression pact" devoid of any guarantees for peace, but accept our proposal for concluding a peace agreement.

The so-called "non-aggression pact" suggested by the South Korean authorities some time ago is nothing but the one designed to lull the nation with the question of reunification.

As is generally known to the world, it is not the South Korean authorities but the U.S. commander acting as "United Nations Commander" who holds the prerogative of the supreme command of the army in South Korea and it is also the U.S. imperialists who have their grip on guns, rifles and all other means of war.

Under these conditions it is utterly ridiculous for the empty-handed South Korean rulers to propose us to conclude a "non-aggression pact," leaving the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces to stay in South Korea. Their proposal is not worth discussing at all.

In view of the fact that the South Korean authorities still persist in splitting machinations, we can hardly believe that they came out to the dialogue in good faith to achieve reunification.

That is why we think that for its peaceful solution the question of reunification of the country should not be discussed only between the authorities of the north and the south, but be referred to the entire nation for discussion.

In this connection, we propose once again to convene a Great National Congress or a North-South Political Consultative Meeting participated in by the representatives of all political parties and social organizations and personages of all strata in the north and the south, apart from the existing North-South Coordination Commission. This is the only way for realizing the reunification of Korea.

The question of Korea's reunification should be settled by the Koreans themselves; this cannot be solved by any big powers or any other countries.

The present situation urgently demands that we further intensify the struggle against the splitists in order to prevent the division of the country and realize the peaceful reunification of the country.

This is a struggle to decide whether to save or betray the nation.

If the South Korean authorities reject the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and attempt to fabricate two Koreas persistently clinging to the policy of dependence upon outside forces, they will meet their destruction, leaving behind them the indelible disgrace as traitors.

The South Korean people are now fighting courageously for freedom and democratic rights and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, not yielding to the harsh fascist suppression by the South Korean rulers.

The struggle of the South Korean people is a patriotic struggle for saving the country and the nation and reuniting the fatherland and a just struggle directly related to the vital interests of the nation.

That is why our Party and the Government of our Republic will always actively support the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people with might and main.

Our support to the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people is by no means an "interference in another's internal affairs," but it is for solving by ourselves the internal affairs of our nation. As one and the same nation, we regard it as our natural duty to support the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people.

In order to remove the tensions and prevent war in Korea, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists should not protect the present South Korean authorities who are indulging in fascist repression and war provocations but desist from their interference in the internal affairs of our country.

As an important link in the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle being waged on a world scale, our people's struggle for national reunification enjoys ever greater support and sympathy in the international arena.

The Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States held in Algeria last year adopted with unanimous approval a resolution fully conforming to our five-point program of national reunification. This is convincing proof that our people's struggle for national reunification enjoys full support of the progressive people all over the world.

In keeping with this world trend the United Nations General Assembly last year rejected the moves of the United States and the South Korean authorities for the admission of "two Koreas" to the United Nations designed for perpetuation of the division of Korea and adopted a decision on dissolving the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," the U.S. imperialists' tool of aggression.

This is a great victory for our people and a common victory for the world peace-loving people.



## BUSINESS

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

INTERNATIONAL

## FINANCE

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1974

Page 11

### nan Jobless Rate s, Layoffs Grow

RG, Oct. 8 (AP)—Unemployment rose at the end of the work force, with non-German lost hit, the Federal reported today.

number of unemployed—557,000, up from 23 August and from 1 per member last year, Labor said. Josef Stiglitz said difference.

100 additional unemployed, 16,200 were workers whose un-

quota thus rose to Mr. Stiglitz said.

15,300 employees felt effects of short

reductions by mid-

the unemployed came

to the industry, follow-

ers, sales personnel,

workers and construc-

tion will inflate the

Font de Nemours

GmbH said today it

reduce a two-month

reduction layoff at its

plant, subject to the Labor Office.

an for the Du Pont

factory that about

force at the 2,300-

unit would work any-

een three and 30

in the mid-October

period.

of the layoffs is

inventories of nylon

or fiber, which built

up depressed sum-

The spokesman said

company is the plant's

unit single market, but

one half the plant's

side the country.

Affected would receive

it of their normal

funds provided by

and the Labor Of-

Electric Layoffs

Oct. 8 (Reuters)—

Citroën Co. plans lay-

ing some 30,000 out of

for four to 13

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wiss Banks

Reduced

Oct. 8 (AP-DJ)—The

bank decided to

its minimum reserve

by about 500 mil-

tions, about \$172.4 mil-

Oct. 25.

then, the minimum re-

banks have to deposit

central bank will be

per cent of the sum

lasted a year ago, the

This will total about

francs.

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levels.

redit Bank spokesman

is wrong to con-

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a purely tactical move

bank to avoid many

problems now that

have to unwind the

swaps they concluded

central bank) in view

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Oct. 8 (AP)—Olympic

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an increase in do-

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### U.S. Panel Urges Energy Saving

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (UPI)—Digging twice as much coal between now and 1985 would contribute only a few percentage points to America's total energy needs, according to the chairman of the government's interagency coal task force.

That estimate by Thomas Falchie, who is also director of the Interior Department's Bureau of Mines, is part of a consensus among government energy specialists. If they agree on anything, they agree that President Ford has to call for energy conservation because energy self-sufficiency is not a realistic prospect for this decade.

The conclusion is backed up by the calculations for coal, the nation's most plentiful fuel.

Coal now provides 18 per cent of U.S. energy needs through the 600 million tons dug each year. If twice that amount, 1.2 billion tons, were mined in 1985, coal would still provide only 31 per cent of the total U.S. energy requirement.

In making those calculations, Mr. Falchie figured Americans would keep increasing their

use of energy at the rate of 4.5 per cent a year.

The Bureau of Mines and the Census Bureau have estimated that the nation will spend \$23.1 billion on foreign fuel in 1974 (\$13.3 billion on crude oil, \$8 billion on refined petroleum and \$600 million on natural gas). Those purchases are the biggest single cause of the economy being in the red in its mineral trading—an estimated \$21 billion deficit in 1974.

The U.S. economy, specialists agreed, cannot go into that much debt every year indefinitely. Yet neither coal nor any other domestic source of energy is available within the decade to fill projected energy gaps, they conceded. So lower oil prices overseas or more conservation at home look like the only ways out of economic chaos.

"We have no alternative to conserve and curtail," said Roger Santa, the Federal Energy Administration's assistant director for energy conservation and environment. "Each 1 per cent in U.S. energy savings equals \$1.2 billion in the trade balance. By 1985 we could reduce our consumption by close to 8 million barrels equivalent per day."

Working at Only 50-60% Capacity

### Study Calls U.S. Nuclear Plants Inefficient

CHICAGO, Oct. 8 (AP-DJ)—

U.S. nuclear power plant capacity

representing about \$120 billion in capital spending could be

sitting around the United States

by 1990, one study critical of the

reliability of atomic units as

electricity producers has calculated.

In fact, data from the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) show

that 28 commercial U.S. nuclear power plants have produced only 60 to 60 per cent of their total generating capacity, against the 90-per-cent target generally given by the AEC and much of the nuclear industry.

At the same time the electric utility industry appears to be accelerating its move toward more dependence on nuclear energy, largely because it is believed to be a cheaper source of power.

Nuclear Reliance Growing

By 1990 the AEC expects 40 per cent of all U.S. electricity to be generated by nuclear plants, compared with about 6 per cent currently.

Using those statistics, David Comey, representing a research

law and environmental group called Businessmen for the Public Interest, calculates that by 1990 the U.S. will have that \$120 billion of nuclear generating hardware that will not be generating.

A salient instance of the reliability problem is the situation at Consumers Power Co. in Michigan, whose first nuclear plant has brought cost overruns and precious little generating power.

Officials in the AEC and the nuclear power industry do not argue that performance of the plants will get better.

Edwin Case, acting director of licensing for the AEC, asserts that the key to improvement lies in upgrading the design and construction of the plants.

Improvement Seen

Westinghouse Electric, one of the major nuclear reactor manufacturers, does not think the industry needs to apologize for its performance.

John Simpson, president of the company's Power Systems Co. unit, estimates that the 16 plants with Westinghouse reactors are running at 60 per cent of capacity, with some much higher than the average. "While obviously it would be better if it were higher—and I look for improvement—this is a new industry and it's phenomenal what's as good as it is," he comments.

Strikes at plants of Ford, British Leyland Motor Corp. and Chrysler (UK) Ltd. were the major reasons for the decline in production last month.

Output was also curtailed by both Leyland and Chrysler closing some of their plants last month for a one-week autumn holiday.

On an unadjusted basis, production last month fell to 101,000 cars from 133,615 a year earlier.

Mr. Van Lennep termed the current global economic slowdown "expected and desirable" after the "expected conditions" of 1973.

But he said it was essential to prevent the current "cooling off period" from deteriorating into a cumulative downturn. He urged increased regular consultations among industrial countries.

He said the risk of a depression had to be accepted to fight inflation.

Mr. Van Lennep advocated dynamic management policies as the most important element of the anti-inflation struggle. The world will be well into 1975" before a significant reduction in rates of inflation will be seen, he said.

Mr. Van Lennep is here to help celebrate Japan's 10th anniversary in the OECD.

Swiss Prices Rise

BERN, Oct. 8 (AP-DJ)—The official Swiss wholesale price index rose 1.2 per cent in September, bringing the 12-month increase to 17.3 per cent, the government said today. The index is based on 100 in 1968.

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### Franklin N.Y. Is Sold To Europe Bank Group

### Stocks Rise But Dow Dips By 5 Points

#### Investors Said Waiting For Economy Speech

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (IHT).—Franklin National Bank was declared insolvent today and certain of its assets and all of its deposit liabilities were sold to European-American Bank & Trust Co.

European-American is a New York-based consortium bank owned by six large European banks—Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, Creditanstalt-Bankverein of Austria, Deutsche Bank, Midland Bank, Städtische Bank of Belgium and Société Générale of France.

The take-over will make European-American the largest foreign banking operation in the United States, Franklin, with an extensive branch network throughout Long Island—one of New York City's most important suburbs—was ranked as the nation's 20th-largest commercial bank before it fell into financial difficulty last

year.

Those rejections caused bitter-

ness among Europeans, for they seemed to indicate that American authorities were unwilling to allow European banks into the United States although U.S. banks had proliferated in Europe.

Allowing Franklin to a foreign-owned bank to take over the much sought after Franklin has important psychological ramifications as a number of European attempts to acquire local U.S. banks have been rebuffed in the past.

These rejections caused bitter-

ness among Europeans, for they seemed to indicate that American authorities were unwilling to allow European banks into the United States although U.S. banks had proliferated in Europe.

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
20738 AbbyGlen	250	248	250	-5
20220 Abovian	100	98	98	-2
125 Acres	6	6	6	-1
1620 Agnico E	6	6	6	-1
200 Allis Ch	3	3	3	-1
100 Allis A	5	17	17	-1
25 Alliance B	415	415	415	-1
200 Allis A	5	17	17	-1
200 Argus C	5	37	37	-1
200 Alco A	8	10	10	-1
400 Bantam C	230	400	400	+15

**Market Summary**

Oct. 8, 1974

Most Actives—New York

Sales	Close
CoroPwL	241,800
Cougar	204,300
Clymer	164,400
TRW Inc	137,100
McDonald	150,900
Am Talc-Tc	133,200
Am Motors	141,900
Aircat	114,900
Intifit Fr	159,500
Avon Prod	107,164
Lytton	150,000
Southern Co	107,600
Texaco Inc	105,600
Coastal Gas	165,300

Prev. Day

Sales	Close
Advances	875
Declines	1301
Unchanged	378
Total Issues	1805
New 1974 highs	2
New 1974 lows	44
Most Actives—American	65

Sales	Close
Cheng Ho	72,970
Terrch Int'l	49,700
Synthes Corp	30,660
McCull Oils	32,200
Imperial Oil	22,200
HelmMig	51,200
Petrol Corp	11,100
Falcon Shk	12,000
RobinTech	17,100
Approx. total stock sales	1,550,000
Stock sales year-to-date	4,142,640
American Stock Index:	
Nas. Low	62.34
N.C.	63.24

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	607.92	615.93	602.91	607.92
135 TSM	134.72	134.35	133.04	-1.16
15 U.S.	63.42	63.42	62.70	-0.28
50 SIC	192.32	192.39	191.51	-0.81

Standard &amp; Poor's

High	Low	Close	N.C.
45 Industries	72.07	71.93	71.93
15 Railroads	31.91	31.86	31.86
40 Utilities	32.96	31.98	32.48
500 Stocks	66.07	63.95	64.84

NYSE Index

N.Y.	High	Low	Close	N.C.
30 Ind	607.92	615.93	602.91	-1.16
135 TSM	134.72	134.35	133.04	-1.16
15 U.S.	63.42	63.42	62.70	-0.28
50 SIC	192.32	192.39	191.51	-0.81

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.	Shares	Buy	Sales	Short	Open
1000	1,114	1,114	1,114	1,114	1,114
2500	257,205	257,205	258,453	257,205	256,453
5000	50,559	50,559	50,559	50,559	50,559
10000	10,114	10,114	10,114	10,114	10,114

International Stock Indexes	Yest.	Prev.	High	Low	Close
Amsterdam	85.80	82.20	84.50	82.00	84.50
Brussels	110.88	110.87	110.84	110.84	110.82
Frankfurt	102.22	100.22	100.40	100.20	100.20
London	201.20	184.80	184.80	181.60	181.60
Munich	500.50	497.00	500.50	497.00	500.50
Milan	88.14	88.14	88.14	88.14	88.14
Tokyo	278.13	285.28	285.65	285.27	285.27
Sydney	116.25	116.25	116.25	116.25	116.25
Antwerp	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Brussels	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Paris	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Tokyo	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Sydney	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Antwerp	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Brussels	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Paris	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Tokyo	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Sydney	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Antwerp	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Brussels	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Paris	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Tokyo	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Sydney	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Antwerp	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Brussels	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Paris	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Tokyo	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Sydney	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Antwerp	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Brussels	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Paris	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Tokyo	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Sydney	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Antwerp	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Brussels	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Paris	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Tokyo	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Sydney	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Antwerp	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Brussels	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Paris	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Tokyo	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00	510.00
Sydney					

## American Stock Exchange Trading

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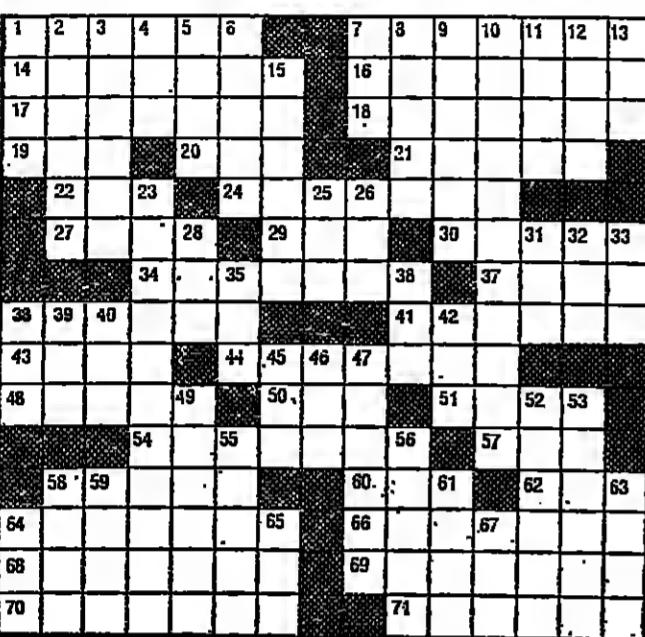
**CROSSWORD** — By Will Weng

**ACROSS**

- Bruce or Moses
- City on the Avon
- Showing love
- Traditional pastime for retirees
- Mother of song
- Thinks well of
- "— a silly question"
- Sweet potato
- Fisherman
- Indian of West
- Blab
- Breakwater
- French marshal
- River of oblivion
- Puts in writing
- Nonsense poet
- Knight (J. G. Blaize)
- How some medicine is taken
- Skirt length
- Kennel-club star
- Coonery and O'Casey
- Begin, to poets
- Having footwear
- Certifies
- Hindu title

**DOWN**

- Hindu incarnation
- Part of a cow's stomach
- Have one's — the wall
- Numerical suffix
- Calinou
- Pay the bill
- College degree
- "— cock-horse..."
- "— the blood of..."
- Cudgels
- Car-trunk item
- Unique perso
- Foothall
- Linemen: Abbr.
- Arabian
- Kind of cootest

**WEATHER**

C	P	C	P		
ALGARTE.....	66	Cloudy	MADRID.....	58	Pair
AMSTERDAM.....	10	Cloudy	MILAN.....	15	Cloudy
ANKARA.....	21	Cloudy	MONTREAL.....	6	Cloudy
ATHENS.....	26	Cloudy	MUNICH.....	5	Overcast
BERJET.....	79	Cloudy	NEW YORK.....	19	Fair
BELGRADE.....	17	Cloudy	NICE.....	18	Fair
BERLIN.....	10	Overcast	OSLO.....	9	Rain
BRUSSELS.....	45	Overcast	PARIS.....	1	Rain
BURSA.....	19	Unavailable	PRAGUE.....	6	Rain
CAIRO.....	42	Cloudy	ROME.....	17	Rain
CASABLANCA.....	22	Cloudy	SOFIA.....	21	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN.....	13	Cloudy	TOKYO.....	22	Cloudy
COLOGNE, DEL SOL.....	24	Cloudy	TEHRAN.....	24	Fair
COLOGNE.....	25	Cloudy	TEL AVIV.....	26	Fair
EDINBURGH.....	12	Cloudy	TUNIS.....	13	Fair
FLORENCE.....	18	Cloudy	VENICE.....	35	Fair
FRANKFURT.....	8	Rain	VINALES.....	12	Fair
GENEVA.....	20	Overcast	WARSAW.....	13	Fair
MOSCOW.....	23	Cloudy	WASHINGTON.....	14	Fair
ISTANBUL.....	29	Cloudy	ZURICH.....	9	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS.....	28	Fair			
LISBON.....	79	Cloudy			
LOMMA.....	12	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES.....	18	Cloudy			

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

**INTERNATIONAL FUNDS****ADVERTISEMENT**

October 8, 1974

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d) — daily; (w) — weekly; (r) — regularly; (i) — irregularly.

(1) Alexander Fund..... \$54.34  
(1) Am. Express Int'l Fd..... \$53.37  
(1) AMINCOR BANQUE S.A. .... SF44.50  
(1) Apollo (Tempus) Fd..... SF63.00  
(1) Apollo Fund S.A..... \$63.26  
(1) Austral Trust S.A..... 28.48  
(1) Austral Selection Fd..... \$2.70

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

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# Blue's Shutout Gives A's 2-1 Lead in Playoff

## Bando Homers in 1-0 Victory

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8 (UPI)—Vida Blue fired an overpowering two-hitter and Sal Bando homered in the fourth inning today to lead the Oakland A's a 1-0 victory over the Baltimore Orioles and to within one triumph of their third straight American League pennant.

The A's can clinch the flag by winning either the fourth or fifth games of the best-of-five playoffs scheduled for tomorrow and Thursday in Baltimore.

Blue, a fireballing southpaw who was winless in seven previous post-season appearances, pitched a magnificent game, striking out seven and not permitting a Baltimore baserunner to reach second. The hits off him were singles by Bobby Grich and Don Baylor, in the fourth and seventh innings, respectively, and the only other Orioles who reached first were safe on errors by second-baseman Dick Green.

Green's second error provided the crowd of 33,000 with its biggest thrill of the day. It came with two out in the bottom of the ninth and brought the dangerous Grich to the plate. Blue seemed agitated for a few moments but then got Grich to hit into a force play at second to end the game and give the A's a 2-1 playoff lead. It was also the second straight shutout over the American League's Eastern Division champions.

Bando, the A's captain who instils Oakland is one of the most underrated teams in baseball history, gave Blue the only run he needed when he blasted a shot 350 feet into the leftfield bleachers of Jim Palmer with one out in the fourth.

Palmer, who feared that he might have to pass up today's starting assignment if he was bothered by a pinched nerve in his right elbow, did not have his usual stuff but pitched a splendid game. He mixed curves and changeups with his fast ball, and aside from Bando's homer, allowed only three singles.

The right-hander, who spent 54 days this season on the disabled list, had a 7-2 won-lost record in 1974 while Blue was 17-15.

Blue, who had an 0-4 mark in previous playoff and World Series competition, said he threw 99 per cent fast balls. And Elshebardi came closest to giving the Orioles a run when he chased centerfielder Jim North to the warning track for his towering fly with two out in the eighth.

Blue struck out Tommy Davis to end the third inning after Grich's single and retired Earl Williams and Elshebardi after Brooks Robinson was safe on Green's first miscue, in the fifth. Baylor was out stealing after his single in the seventh—the only other Baltimore baserunner until Green's second error in the ninth.

The A's will have Jim Hunter, whom they call their "money man," pitching tomorrow's game. The Orioles will call on Mike Cuellar, 6-3, winner over Hunter in the first game of this playoff.

### Lots of Praise

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8 (UPI)—"You can't pitch better than that," manager Alvin Dark said of Vida Blue's overpowering two-hitter to day that gave Oakland a 1-0 triumph over the Baltimore Orioles and moved the A's into command in the American League championship playoffs.

"Vida threw the best game in his career," said Sal Bando, whose fourth-inning homer gave Blue the run he needed to beat Jim Palmer's four-hit performance.

Blue said after the game that he thought he had pitched better than in his career.

But he pointed with pride to his control as he walked none and struck out seven.

"I threw 99 per cent fast balls and only six curves," he said. "I'm a fast-ball pitcher and I couldn't see letting the Orioles' line-up change my tactics."

He added that Bobby Grich hit

Northern Ireland away to Sweden, all in the Nations Cup.

Don Revie, England's new team manager, has said he was tremendously impressed by the Czechs, who have revolutionized their team, filling it with young members of their successful under-23 side. They are playing a fluid modern sweeper formation with Ondrus as the sweeper and Pavrnik, the blond attacking right-back, one admired when the Czechs drew with England, and deserved to beat them, in Prague, last year. Revie seems anxious about the English midfield.

The midfield三人 who played

so well on England's unbeaten European tour last summer are, with the exception of Trevor Brooking, not at their best. Colin Bell was a glorious inside-forward then, covering vast amounts of ground, the perfect "total" footballer, while Martin Dobson was a great force at right-half. Perhaps Bell will recover that form with Manchester City, and Dobson will settle down with his new club, Everton. His £300,000 (£720,000) transfer from Burnley put £15,000 in his pocket, but came as a great shock to him.

Judging by the Russians' recent performances in Rotterdam and Rome, an Ireland of full strength could beat them in Dublin. Russia drew both exhibition matches, and in the Roman case, it was against a team which lacked its current Italian internationals, which where on duty in Zagreb.

It was a miserable beginning

for the new team manager, Josef Bosack, a brilliant right-half in the famous Hungarian team of 20 years ago. But the ironic thing is that, at club level, Hungarian football is booming, for soon after the loss to Austria, Ujpest and Ferencvaros both won their matches by 4-1 scores.

Ujpest, splendid contestants in the European Cup these last few years, brushed aside the Bulgarians, Levski Spartak, in Budapest. More significantly still, Ferencvaros came closest to giving the Czechs a run when he chased centerfielder Jim North to the warning track for his towering fly with two out in the eighth.

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list, had a 7-2 won-lost record in 1974 while Blue was 17-15.

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whom they call their "money man," pitching tomorrow's game.

The Orioles will call on Mike Cuellar, 6-3, winner over Hunter in the first game of this playoff.

It was a 2-1 lead for the A's.

At the start, it appeared that

the Dolphins were going to

destroy the Jets' defense and give

their offense nothing. Miami

made two typical long touchdown drives, 70 yards in 12 plays and

85 in 15 to lead at halftime, 14-0.

Quarterback Bob Griese tossed

two yards to tight end Jim Mandich for a first-period score and

Larry Csonka ran a yard to

make it 14-0 in the second period.

It was the third victory in four

games for Miami, which got by

without two important offensive

stars, Paul Warfield and Mercury Morris, both injured. Csonka

traded to Baltimore two years ago

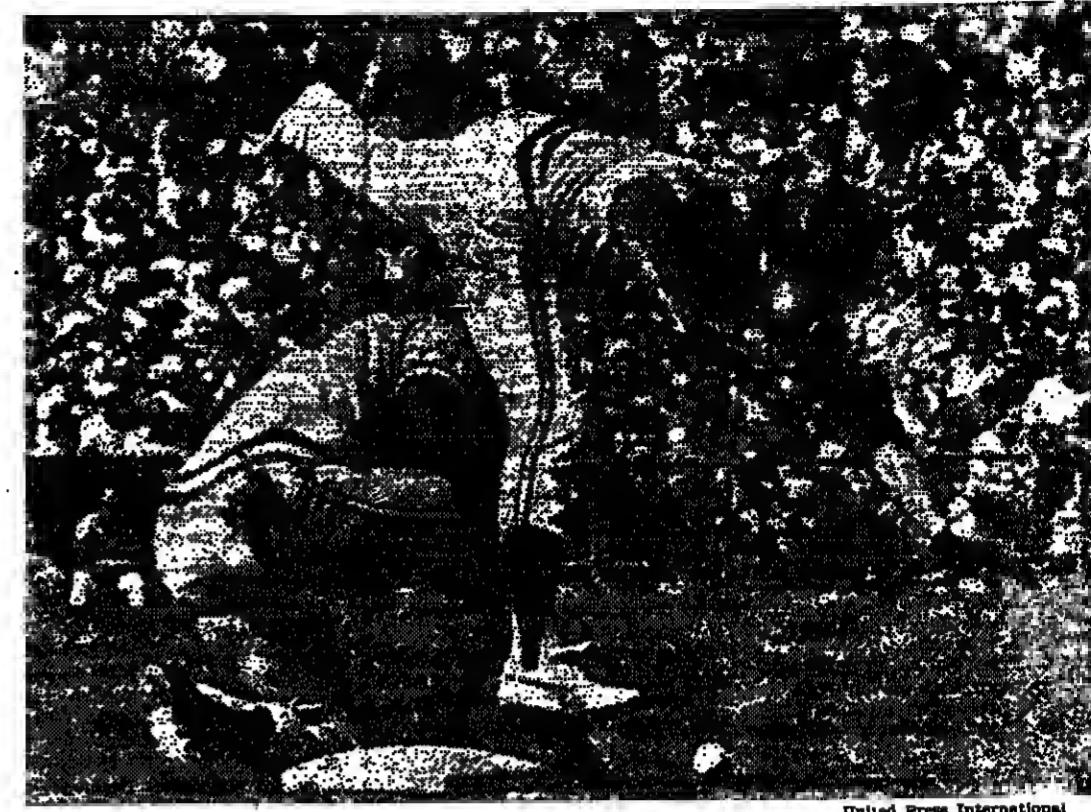
but brought back when he was

cut by the Colts, provided the

outdoor speed threat on his big

play, which had been missing

with Morris on the sidelines.



United Press International  
SAFE TRIP—Oakland's Dick Green makes it safely to first—over Baltimore's first baseman, Earl Williams—after he bunted down third-base line in second playoff contest.



United Press International  
IN A CLOUD OF DUST—Los Angeles short-stop Bill Russell throws to first to complete double play after making the force on sliding Hennie Stennett in second playoff game.

## Pirates' Power Cuts Deficit

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 8 (UPI)—Bill Stargell hit a three-run homer and Richie Hebner followed with a two-run blast in the fifth inning as the Pittsburgh Pirates picked up their first victory in the National League West by beating the Los Angeles Dodgers, 7-0, today.

The Dodgers, who won the opening two games of the best-of-five series, lead the playoff, 2-1.

Righthander Bruce Kison and 24-year-old reliever Ramon Hernandez shut out the Dodgers on four hits, two of them singles by Bill Russell off the Pittsburgh starter, and the Dodgers committed a playoff record of five errors.

Kison, who spent most of 1973 with the Pirates' Triple A farm club at Charleston, W.Va., recovering from arm problems,

now has pitched 18 2/3 innings in playoff and World Series games and has given up no earned runs and just six hits.

In the fifth, Los Angeles' Joe Ferguson received an error on catcher's interference with Hebner at bat and then Al Downing, the third Dodger pitcher, threw a comebacker from Mendez over Garvey's head to put runners at second and third. But Elson grounded out to short to end the inning.

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playoff and World Series games and has given up no earned runs and just six hits.

The largest crowd in Dodger Stadium history, 58,953—set under gray skies and watched the Dodgers, a team which dethroned the Cincinnati Reds in the National League West and posted the best record in baseball with 102 victories, completely baffled by Elson.

Right-hander Don Sutton, the first game winner, will try for the clincher tomorrow for the Dodgers against left-hander Jerry Reuss, the first game loser.

Checked on a dozen singles in 3-1 and 5-2 losses at home Saturday and Sunday, the Pirates came out swinging against southpaw Doug Rau and tagged four Dodger pitchers for 10 hits.

Stargell homered off Rau, a 13-game winner during the regular season, with one out in the first and Richie Hebner aboard on a single to right and Al Oliver on a walk.

One out later, Dodger first baseman Steve Garvey drove wide to Rau covering first base on Bob Robertson's ground ball for the first Los Angeles error. Hebner, who had only one hit in six at-bats in the first two games, then slammed a Rau pitch into the same rightfield pavilion that Stargell found.

For the mighty Stargell, the only man to hit a ball out of Dodger Stadium in its 13-year history, it was his first home run in post-season play.

Giving manager Danny Murtaugh the victory on his 57th birthday, the Pirates got superlative clutch pitching from Kison, who went 6 2/3 innings. Kison was lifted when the Dodgers loaded the bases on a pair of walks, his fifth and sixth of the game, and Russell's single to center.

But Hernandez, who issued an eight-inning single to pinch-hitter Tom Paciorek and a pinch-double by Rick Auerbach with two out in the ninth, got pinch-hitter Manny Mota on a line drive to second-base.

The Dodgers didn't get a ball out of the infield off Elson until Joe Ferguson led off the fifth with a fly ball that sent Stargell back to the warning track.

Los Angeles committed its five errors in the first five innings, but only the first one was costly.

The Pirates scored twice off knuckleballer Charlie Hough in the third inning on four singles, with Hebner's hit to right scoring Stargell from second base and Mario Mendez's ground ball hit to shortstop bringing in Richie

Mendez from third.

Hough allowed Stennett to reach first base when he overthrew Garvey with one out in the second and Stennett's grounder

hit the wall in right field.

Oct. 30 is also the day when Elsner plays at home to Russia in Dublin, England at home to Czechoslovakia at Wembley.

Formerly opposed to choosing non-Russian footballers, the Soviet team now has recourse not only to the Armenian Andrianian, of Ararat Erevan, but to a naturalized Korean forward called An. But they lack both scoring power—despite the blond Blokkin—and originality in midfield. If Elsner can get Blokkin, Givens, Giles and Conroy on duty in attack—which should be easier on a Wednesday than a Sunday—I would fancy his chances.

Vilas, Borg Advance

MADRID, Oct. 8 (AP)—Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, the No. 1 seed, beat Zeljko Franulovic of Yugoslavia, 6-1, 6-2, today in the second round of the \$75,000 Mills Open tennis tournament, counting for the Commercial Union Grand Prix. Second-seeded Bjorn Borg of Sweden beat Frantisek Pala, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-0.

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The Doctor

Leroy Tashresan Walker (his middle name is after a black poet) was born on June 14, 1918, in Atlanta, the youngest of 13 children. He moved to New York after the death of his father and was raised by his brother in Harlem and Queens, N.Y.

Walker played basketball and football at Benedict College (South Carolina), received his master's degree from Columbia University and skipped medical school ("there was a two-year waiting list, and I didn't have the money") for a doctorate in physical education from New York University.

The respect he enjoys throughout the sport is evident from the number of colleagues and athletes who refer to him as "Dr. Walker."

"Not that other coaches didn't have PhD's," Vince Matthews, the 1972 Olympic 400-meter champion, once noted. "But Dr. Walker's title had become a handle over the years. He was considered very intelligent and knowledgeable and he looked more like a business executive than a track coach, with glasses and distinguished streaks of gray in his dark hair."

Besides having coached numerous Olympians, Walker has advised Olympic teams from Israel, Ethiopia, Trinidad and Kenya in previous games. He also has been active in the staging and promotion of international track events in North Carolina.

Walker already has begun to institute new plans to avert complications in Montreal. Assistants have been named to cover specific specialties and Walker plans close ties with top athletes to understand their problems.

"I realize the public relations job that we face," he said.

U.S. Track Follows Trend: Names Black Olympic Coach

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (NYT)—As the first black ever tapped for the most prestigious coaching position on a United States Olympic team, Dr. Leroy Walker faces the most difficult challenge of his career as head track and field coach for the 1976 Games in Montreal.

Walker, 55, was chosen from among five candidates Sunday after only one ballot that lasted 2 1/2 minutes.

"It's a great challenge," Walker said yesterday by phone from Durham, N.C., where he has been head coach in track and field at North Carolina Central University for almost 30 years.

"We have great talent in this country," he said, "and we have to get the athletes, the coaches and the public to take a positive view toward the Olympics. It can be done."

American's Olympic program suffered serious athletic and public relations setbacks during the chaos and confusion of the 1972 Games. Congressional scrutiny and skepticism on the part of many Americans toward the entire Olympic movement have not subsided on the road to Montreal.

As a result, revised ground rules were established in the nomination process to make the position of head coach more functional than honorary. Technical skills, international experience, organizational ability and the knack for getting along with people were among the areas of consideration.

In some respects, Walker's selection may be almost as significant as the recent appointment of Frank Robinson as the first black manager of a major league baseball team.

Black athletes have participated on United States Olympic teams as far back as the 1908 Games. They scored their greatest athletic achievements in track and field, the glamorous sport of the Olympics, long before they reached Ebbets Field or the Polo Grounds.

Yet, until the 1964 Tokyo Games, no blacks had served in any Olympic coaching positions in track and field. For 1976, two other

black coaches, Dr. Bill Eruum of Kentucky State and Lee Calhoun, one of Walker's former gold medalists who currently works as an assistant at Yale, will serve on the Olympic staff.

Walker's selection is all the more remarkable because he has served with predominantly black schools, long overshadowed in the inter-collegiate sports system as well as in the U.S. Olympic structure.

The Doctor

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## Observer

**Poverty and Politics**

By Russell Baker

**WASHINGTON**—Poverty has never been so richly displayed as it is this fall among campaigning politicians. This is why I didn't recognize Sen. Survine on Pennsylvania Avenue the other day.

Instead of his usual Savile Row worsted, Liberty silk cravat, hand-tooled Venetian sandals and cashmere cummerbund, he was wearing a khaki work shirt open at the neck, a shiny hand-me-down blue serge suit from the Salvation Army and burlesque wrappings on his feet.

I was attracted by the large crowd of widow and orphans clustered around this macabre figure, and when I saw it was Sen. Survine I asked if he had taken a bath in the stock market.

"Don't you read the papers, my?" he replied. "I am campaigning for re-election."

In several thousand words the senator explained that the big-money abuses of Watergate had so poisoned the political atmosphere that a candidate had to run poor to satisfy a presumed public desire for politicians not indebted to rich contributors.

He slapped at the widows and orphans who were pressing in on him with nickels and dimes. "Not yet, not yet," he fumed.

"I don't know where my staff gets these widows and orphans," he said.

"They don't understand campaigning, senator?"

"I keep telling them not to press the nickels and dimes on me until we attract some press photographers. I'm lucky to have these dregs. My opponent waited so long to get organized that he's been able to scrape up only two orphans and not a single widow."

"Then you're far ahead in the running, I suppose."

"I'm taking nothing for granted," Survine said. "Right now I'm on my way to a press bounces."

"A press bounces?"

"It's replaced the press conference. You call the reporters together and let them watch while you bounce a fat cat out of your office. Come along. I'll show you."

We went to the scene of the press bouncing and conferred with the fat cat, whose name was Burgos. "I have just one request, senator," said Burgos. "When you throw me out of the press bounces will you aim me so I land on my back. My knee was banged up this morning when Senator McJasper threw me out of his breakfast press bounces, and I don't want to aggravate it."

\*\*\*

"Who is this Burgos?" I asked after the bouncing.

"He's one of the sweetest old fat cats you ever saw," Survine said.

"Doesn't he resent being bounced around by you campaigners, now that you don't need his money any more?"

"Nonsense, boy. It was his idea. Old Burgos came around last August and said, 'I know you fellows don't want me to lay any cash on you this year, but I've been thinking about what I could do to help America by getting you re-elected. And I thought, suppose I let you bounce me out of your office for offering you big contributions. Wouldn't that help get you re-elected by showing how untaunted you are?'"

It seemed unrewarding for Burgos. I said, "What was the point of being a fat cat if he didn't establish due hills with politicians?"

"The fat cat is a has-been in this election," Survine explained. "The big man this year is the bounced cat. A man who lets you heave him on his kidneys at a press bounces is going to have a lot of doors opening to him after the election."

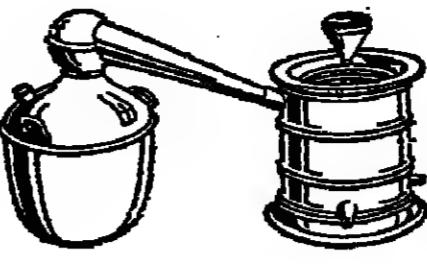
Survine headed for a television interview at which he intended to disclose financial records showing that he was overdrawn at the bank and hadn't eaten for three days.

"All right, you widows and orphans," he barked to his following. "Fall in, and don't start pressing me with those nickels and dimes until you see the red of the camera's eye."

Baker

By Russell Baker

*As of Dec. 1, Swedes won't be allowed to manufacture, import, sell or own stills, such as the one sketched at right.*

**Sugar Curtain Between Norway and Sweden**

By Jan Sjöby

**OSLO** (UPI)—There has been no shooting war since 1814 across the border east of here. But a cold war is on, tentatively named the Sugar War and a sugar curtain has descended along the 1,020-mile border between Norway and Sweden.

Sugar, as any first-year student of chemistry is likely to recall, is an important factor and ingredient in the production processes of unsaturated hydrocarbon radicals. Liquid compounds better known as alcohol. Booze of the aqua vitae variety is water of life in other words—is considered essential to health, survival and pickled herring on both sides of the Kolen border range.

In the past century, stern-faced legislators on both slopes of the mountain have passed rigid liquor laws, draconian to the point of the ridiculous, bringing the price of a bottle of decent alcohol in the state-owned liquor stores to around the \$20 level. Naturally, thousands of fires are burning under illegal home stills in Norway and Sweden. Norway probably leads the league with an estimated 30,000 to 70,000 stills, and an estimated 35 per cent of the liquor drunk in Norway is believed to be moonshine. The Swedes seem more law-abiding: A mere 30 per cent of their liquor originates in barns or boatshouses—statistics based on the sale of yeast.

**Moonshine Production**

Moonshine production, in both countries, is clearly increasing. Modern stills emit no offensive odors and can be used more or less safely in a city apartment kitchen.

Sugar is expensive in Norway, currently about 65 cents a pound. In Sweden, government subsidies have lowered that price by about 50 per cent. In recent times

Norwegians have been crowding into Swedish border towns and a fair number of them must have been moonshiners.

The Swedish government isn't likely to concern itself with the state of sobriety among the Norwegians, but it is less likely to contribute tax money to quench thirst beyond the mountains. The westward flow of government-subsidized sugar became alarming. The Swedes, sources say, high-pressure the Norwegian government into passing a law prohibiting the import of more than five kilograms of sugar from Sweden at one time.

The result, from a moonshiner's point of view, was clearly disastrous. As any amateur chemist knows, it takes 35 liters of water, one kilogram of yeast and 10 kilos of sugar to ferment and distill a mere 1 1/2 gallons of liquor. Outraged Norwegians compared the Swedes and their sugar to the Arabs and their oil.

One day last August, before the law became effective, grocery stores in one Swedish border town reported selling some 30 metric tons of sugar to Norwegians in the first 90 minutes after opening in the morning. Some 6,000 tons, according to Swedish estimates, went west in the two months preceding the lowering of the boom.

**Berry Crop**

The tense situation isn't eased by the fact that Norway had one of its best berry crops this year. Considerable amounts of sugar are needed to preserve the blueberries and lingonberries, currants and raspberries.

The sugar curtain hasn't caused King Olav to mobilize the army, but feelings run high in this country. Extremists demand that the sale of government-subsidized Norwegian margarine be banned to bargain-hunting Swedes.

**Swedish Laws**

Meanwhile, alarming dispatches keep arriving from Stockholm. A Swedish parliamentary committee has been working for some time on the problem of the increasing moonshining on the Swedish side. There has long been a law prohibiting private distillation of alcoholic beverages, which deprives the government of badly needed tax money.

A new law, proposed by the Swedish National Tax Board and expected to take effect Dec. 1, forbids the manufacture, importation, sale and possession of "apparatus for distillation," even when allegedly to be used to still tap water for a car battery or a steam iron. A still manufacturer in Stockholm is according to one newspaper report, keeping his men on overtime to meet his orders before Dec. 1. A major portion of the Norwegian home stills, incidentally, is believed to be of Swedish manufacture.

"How do you plan to enforce an anti-sugar law?" asked a reporter. "Any reasonably handy man, woman or child is most likely able to connect a makeshift condenser coil to a makeshift boiler."

"I don't know," answered a spokesman for the alcohol tax division of the Royal Swedish Tax Board.



Otto Kerner  
and snubby," she said.  
to the queen pulls on  
"Has the royal family  
seen the royal family  
since the last time  
my father out of bus  
asked Dempsey '79, wor  
closed down because his  
the Inch Corp. wanted  
rent from \$85,000 to \$  
year.

Former President R  
Nixon would make an  
roving ambassador, his  
Julie Nixon Eisenhower  
"I'd like to see him get  
in some way in helping  
try as a roving ambassador  
told TV interviewer Mil  
Mrs. Bradshaw, daughter of W  
Clement Stone, the Chicago  
insurance multimillionaire, ha  
a heard that her husband David  
has "ripped off" her resources  
by mismanagement and she has  
filed suit to dissolve their \$1.5  
million business partnership.  
That's in addition to the divorce  
action.

Jack Dempsey's daughter Bar  
bara, 25, has written to Queen  
Elizabeth, asking her to confirm  
or deny rumors that the royal  
family controls a property firm  
that forced her father to close  
his New York restaurant. Miss  
Dempsey, who lives in London,  
tried phoning Buckingham Pal  
ace first. "They were very cur  
ious," she said.

SAMUEL JU

A gambler who was barred from the casino  
of France, sued the  
casino for letting him in  
for letting him in  
court, had asked the Pa  
Casino to keep him on  
cEDURE in France to v  
veteran gambler some  
sort. The anonymous  
asked for his 400,000 fra  
plus 50,000 francs in  
The court dismissed his

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